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ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

MEMBERS OF SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P., DISCUSS PARTY PRESS AND AGITATION.

Resolve That Debt on Printing Plant Must Be Cleared Away by New Year's Day and Set About to Do It—De Leon Delivers Address on "The Campaign of 1904."

Pursuant to the call of Section New York, a large and enthusiastic gathering of Party members was held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 East 4th street, on Sunday afternoon. About two hundred men were present, mostly from New York and Brooklyn, but with a liberal sprinkling of members from other nearby Sections.

Edward C. Schmidt was chosen chairman and Edmund Baldwin was elected the secretary of the meeting.

The chair announced the purpose of the call, namely, that in keeping with a suggestion from the N. E. C., Section New York take the lead in a movement to rid the plant of the Party press of the remaining balance of the mortgaged debt, and that steps be taken at once to begin the work of the campaign of 1904.

The floor was then given to the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, who took up the subject of the Party press, pointing out the growth of circulation, dwelling upon the necessity of still greater efforts upon that line, and showing how a combined effort on the part of all members and sympathizers all over the land would, with one fell stroke, clear away the balance of the debt still due on the plant of the Party press and leave us free to devote all our energies to the upbuilding of the Party organization.

At the close of his remarks, Comrade Kuhn introduced the following resolutions:

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, wherever found.

Greeting:—

The members of Section Greater New York, in membership meeting assembled, on this 15th day of November, 1903, have adopted the following resolutions, that embody our views on the Party's English press, and that we commend to your endorsement and full support:

WHEREAS, The present administration of what is generically call The Daily People, but in fact is the Party's press, has within the short period of twenty months—March, 1902, to November, 1903—beaten down the indebtedness to capitalist firms, the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., and the R. Hoe Co., on the "Daily People plant" from $11,144 due in March, 1902, to $4,643 due now, plus interest;

WHEREAS, This achievement, grand in itself, is grander still when the circumstances are known, considered and kept in mind:

First, that this institution of the Party press was passed over to the present management in a crippled and demoralized condition by the criminally incompetent management of the previous Board of Trustees, Hugo Vogt and Peter Fiebiger;

Secondly, that when ousted by the Party, these men joined in a conspiracy to "prove that they had not been incompetent" by banding themselves with their cronies under the motto: "Smash the Daily People! Smash the S. L. P.!"

Thirdly, that in pursuit of this conspiracy, as base as it was stupid and heels-overhead, a systematic campaign was conducted to keep advertisers away and thus reduce the revenues of the paper, and impair its credit;

Fourthly, that not satisfied with that, the conspirators immediately initiated a swarm of law suits for moneys, some of which were old donations to the Weekly even before the establishment of the Daily, but which they now suddenly demanded repayment on the nail for; others of which were alleged arrears of wages, which they knew had been relinquished, but, in the reckless incapacity of Vogt and Fiebiger, had not been relinquished in legal form—a circumstance that these gentlemen respected themselves little enough to take advantage of; others of which, again, were wholly bogus or greatly inflated, and only a few of which could at all pass muster in equity;

WHEREAS, Despite laboring under these heavy burdens and being handicapped by these obstructions, the present management, valiantly seconded by the unterrified S. L. P. throughout the land, has been able to fight this ignoble clique—in many instances beating down their inflated demands, warding them off in other instances, and in others finding the money to pay the claims, where necessary—and thus has safeguarded the Party's property—aye, the Party's most potent weapon—from the assault of the traitor foe in the rear, while at the same time freeing inch by inch the paper's plant from the hold of the above-named capitalist firms, and all along increasing the circulation of the Weekly;

WHEREAS, The composition of the Daily People is now paid by the earnings of the job department, and, accordingly, this source of expenditure is removed, not from the Party merely, but from the Weekly above all;

WHEREAS, What is called the Daily People Question, though not always understood to be so, is, in fact, the Question of the Weekly People, and that on THAT is pivoted no less a question than the question of whether the S. L. P. shall be rendered dumb, or shall retain its vocal powers; whether it shall be lamed, or its mighty striking arm retain its cunning—in short, whether the unquestionably correct principles and tactics of Socialism shall continue to be unflinchingly and aggressively preached and practiced, or whether the Movement, at this critical period in the country's history, shall be allowed to roll back and down into the quagmire of vile political and economic fakirism;

WHEREAS, In view of the nature of the approaching Presidential campaign, coupled with the thickening clouds of a financial and industrial crisis in the capitalistic world, it becomes requisite for safety that what is loosely called "the Daily People plant"—in fact, however, the mechanical apparatus of the Party press and literary agency—be quickly and wholly emancipated from what still remains of the mortgage—$4,643 and interest—still held upon it by the above-named capitalist firms; and

WHEREAS, In this long struggle of now over three years to raise and keep intact their party fortress—the Party Press—Section Greater New York, though bearing the brunt, has felt encouraged by the warm, enthusiastic and effective co-operation of the comrades throughout the land; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby invite every member of the S. L. P., and every one of its sympathizers, without exception, to donate for the purpose above set forth, on or before next January 1, not less than $3 to the Party; and,

RESOLVED, That we here assembled, solemnly pledge ourselves to lead, and we call upon all other Party members—each and every one, from Maine to California, and from the State of Washington to Florida, none shirking—to join in a combined and last storm upon the Party's indebtedness on the plant of its press to capitalist firms, so that with the dawn of the New Year of 1904 this debt be wiped out, this dangerous liability be expunged, and the plant of the Press of the S. L. P. be FREE!

The resolutions were adopted with an overwhelming "aye." They will be printed in circular form and sent with pledge blanks to all Party organizations, these to distribute them amongst all members and sympathizers.

The members then crowded forward to have their pledges taken, while at the same time committees were busy distributing slips of paper for pledges to be written on. The total amount paid on the spot was $133.50, and in addition thereto $269 were pledged, payable between now and January 1, 1904.

A collection taken up to defray the cost of the hall netted $13.53.

Comrade Daniel De Leon was then given the floor to deal with the other point on the order of business, "The Campaign of 1904."

In an interesting and highly instructive address he pointed out the conditions surrounding the S. L. P., how these conditions shape the course of the S. L. P. and make of it the organization it is; not fishing for votes merely, but seeking that behind each of its votes there be a voter to be depended upon in the hour of conflict. That the capitalist class, in possession of the political machinery, may have it in their power to obscure the revolutionary vote, but that it cannot influence the spirit animating the voters, no more than monkeying with a thermometer will influence the atmosphere. What is needed most, he said, was incessant work on the part of the stalwart S. L. P., sinking deep the truths of Socialism as represented by the S. L. P. De Leon concluded by counselling that an ever wider dissemination of our press, particularly of the Weekly and Monthly People; an ever greater distribution of our other propaganda literature is what will do it.

The address was listened to with rapt attention and frequently applauded.

There was then some discussion as to the practical steps to be taken to push the collection of the pledges to liquidate the debt on the plant of the Party, and also the necessity of making the DAILY PEOPLE concert on November 26 a rousing success, after which the meeting adjourned.

* * *

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City

IN "LITTLE RHODY"

S. L. P. STALWARTS RENEW BATTLE AGAINST WAGE SLAVERY.

Activity in Behalf of the Campaign of 1904 Urged—Workers in Last Campaign Elect Candidates With Different Labels, But Pledged to Support the Same Interests.

(Special to The People.)

Providence, R. I., Nov. 8.—Once more the ballots have been cast in "Little Rhody" and the present Governor selected. The un-class-conscious wage workers elected a Governor wearing a label on which was inscribed the word "Democrat," and a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and General Treasurer, with a Republican label affixed to them, label being absolutely the only difference between the men as far as the wage slaves are concerned.

Dr. Garvin, the present executive, and the one chosen for next year, is a physician in the town of Cumberland. He was a member of the Legislature for years and an advocate of the Constitutional Initiative, Proportional Representation, the election of United States Senators direct by the people and the Single Tax.

The Socialist Labor Party knows that any or all of his propositions, if introduced, would not benefit the wage-working class, unless they are educated to their class interests. Without such education they would not vote with any more intelligence than they now do.

Years ago, Dr. Garvin agreed that the S. L. P. platform was "all right," and still we find him, like all the reformers, outside of the only revolutionary movement, which proves him to be a middle class political humbug.

The S. L. P. vote was about one thousand, some three hundred less than last year, and not enough to keep our legal standing on the official ballot, but we shall resume our work of educating the outraged wage working class for the election next November, the vote proving that they are in need of such education in order that they may become an intelligent class-conscious body aware of their rights and determined to obtain them with the ballot.

We carried on a vigorous campaign, with the assistance of Comrade Richard Murphy, of Lynn, who as a speaker and distributor of literature did good work in the five weeks he was with us in this State; and Comrade De Leon, who represented so ably the S. L. P. at the meeting in the Y. M. C. A. on Oct. 20, and in his lectures on the division of the wealth produced by those who work for wages showed the large portion that is kept by the capitalist class, that do no useful work, and the miserable pittance that the workers are allowed to keep as wages.

Comrade De Leon was with us one week, speaking in Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket, to good and attentive audiences and we believe the work done in the State will show good results in the near future.

Let every comrade of the S. L. P. in this country resolve to renew their efforts to obtain subscribers for the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and to show to every member of our class that Socialism is not anarchy or tyranny, but that it represents progress in that it has for its mission the liberation of the wage workers from industrial slavery, the best form of servitude they will be compelled to endure. Comrades to work and prove that Socialism is the evangel of peace. That it can and will establish the co-operative commonwealth under which there will be equality of opportunity for all, with special privileges to none. Speed the day!

Thomas F. Herrick.

DEFEATING THEMSELVES.

Syracuse Members of "Organized" Labor Encompass Their Own Downfall.

[Special to The People.]

Syracuse, Nov. 12.—The results of the local election are, to some extent, known. There are other things also known that are of great importance to the members of the only organization that is the one thorn in the side of the capitalist class, that is, the S. L. P. How grateful one feels to the organization that educates him to the point where the petty ward heeler and politician cannot carry him off of his feet, like they do the pure and simple dupes in the trade unions.

Two local instances in this city go far and say much to prove that the A. F. of L., and the organizations affiliated with it, are a millstone around the necks of the poor slaves that are in them, and that they are thrown into a sea of confusion, there to drown all the aspirations and check the progress of the working class. It does not seem possible that this state of affairs can last much longer.

Take, for instance, the Machinists. They have a strike on at the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company. It has been on since early last spring. The machinists admitted two months ago that it had cost them $3,000 to fight the Franklin Company. They could spend three times that sum and then they could not win, because of the defective organization of the pure and simple union, and because, in the field in which they are striking, they are the slave class.

Franklin has built a large addition to his shop, and all the crafts in the building line are, and have been, working on the job since it started, and while the union pickets are doing their duty as pickets, good union painters are giving all the buildings a nice coat of good union paint. If a starving machinist took a job in the shop, he would be a "scab," but the painters are true "union" men.

The Iron Molders' Union, No. 80, is another instance in point. They have been out all the long spring and summer, fighting "capital with capital" (sic). This union is at war with E. C. Stearns & Co. They have been claiming all summer from day to day that they had Stearns bankrupt, but the factory is running right along and the molders admit he has between forty and fifty molders working, seventy-five went out on strike.

The molders tried to prevent Judge Thomson, of the local police court, from getting the nomination for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, claiming that he was a friend of Stearns & Co., and proved himself such by coming to the police station in the middle of the night and allowing Stearns to bail out some of his Italian strike-breakers who had got in a mix-up in the evening with the strikers. Through the labor fakirs in the Trades Assembly, Thomson got the charge of unfairness removed. But the rank and file insisted that they would not vote for Thomson. The moulders claimed that they could not vote for the Republican candidate, Mr. Forbes, because Senator Horace White nominated Forbes, in the city convention, and he also furnished Mr. Stearns with the sinews of war (money) during the summer to fight the strikers. Looking at it from the moulders' standpoint, both the Republicans and Democrats were their enemies. But how did they vote on election day? Did they vote for the Socialist Labor Party, that alone stands for their class interest? No. They fell in line and voted good Republican and Democratic tickets, which means that when Stearns, with his strike breaker, excites the union men to violence, he will be able to use good union clubs to break their skulls with (and they must be good union clubs, for "organized" labor of this city voted for them). It also enables Mr. Thomson to continue to do Stearns' bidding in bailing out strike breakers. It also enables Mr. Stearns to get the sinews of war to continue his fight against the moulders; and, should the strikers violate any more injunctions issued by Mr. Stearns' Republican friend, Judge Andrews, we will have the pleasure to see a few more injunction violators walking about on bail, pending an appeal to the higher courts.

This is what the president of the local union got out for on election day, in hustling for his Republican friend, Mr. Forbes. Other poor, deluded moulders had Forbes' picture in the windows of their homes.

If there is any pleasure in being a member of these fakir-ridden organizations, I, for one, cannot see it. And if this corrupt organization is not a millstone about the necks of the poor dupes to drown them in the sea of confusion, what is it?

T.

ONE MORE GLASS EGG

For the National Secretary of the Bogus Socialist Party to Foist Under the Hen of Society.

Trenton, Nov. 16.—Joseph Reading, once a Democrat and later a Republican, was the only man elected by the "Socialists" of Trenton at the recent election. He lives in the Fifth Ward, where no nomination was made by any party for the office of justice of the peace.

Seeing the opportunity the neglect afforded, he secured the indorsement of the "Socialists" late on election day and induced thirty-six members of the party to vote for him by using pasters which he had purchased for a previous campaign on another ticket.

A Democrat named Frank Neeld saw Reading's scheme and followed suit, but he was too late in starting and obtained but three votes for the office.

CANADIAN FUSION

EXPOSED IN A STIRRING DEBATE AT VANCOUVER.

Pritchard's Justification of Carey Riddled—Pettipiece, Forced to Confess Corrupt Practices, Makes an Excuse That Is Proved to Be False

(Special to The People.)

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—The election held here on Oct. 3 was marked by the usual compromises on the part of the bogus Socialists. There were five men to be elected for the Vancouver City riding (district), and for the first time in the history of British Columbia the voters divided on party lines. There was supposed to be five different political parties in the field, viz.: Conservatives, Liberals, Independent Labor, "Socialist," and Socialist Labor.

In the platform of the "Socialist" Party, and in their local paper, "The Western Clarion," they opposed fusion, and section fourteen of their constitution expressly states that the "Socialist" Party of British Columbia will not fuse, or act with any other political party. On election day we find the most prominent members of the "Socialist" Party of this province openly distributing a handbill, calling upon the workingmen of Vancouver to vote for three candidates of the Independent Labor Party, and the two candidates of the "Socialist" Party. The names of the men who were distributing the handbills were J. T. Mortimer, one of their two candidates, who is also a stockholder in "The Western Clarion," and one of the members of the board of directors of that association, and one of the members of the "Socialist" Party's executive board. The next was R. P. Pettipiece, managing editor of the "Clarion," also chairman of their executive committee, and Alex. Lang, who is secretary of the Vancouver local, and whose name as such, is signed to an article in "The Seattle Socialist" of Oct. 25. There were others distributing the fusion handbill, but we mention these three specially, as two of the three are the heads of their party in the province, and the third is very prominent locally.

At this point we must digress a little. The law here requires each candidate to put up a deposit of $200 in order to run for office. This sum is returned to them if they poll 50 per cent. of the vote of the lowest successful candidate. The members of Section Vancouver Socialist Labor Party decided that a candidate must be run. The sum of $200 on each candidate was prohibitive, as far as a full ticket was concerned. By heavy efforts enough was secured by us to run Comrade Wm. Griffiths, and ask the voters to vote for him alone as a protest against capitalist exploitation, and the laws which places a prohibitive fine on working class efforts on the political field.

Mortimer, by his compromising tactics, polled a large vote, viz., 1,338; still, he barely saved his deposit, as the Conservative candidates were overwhelmingly elected. In fact, the bogus Socialists made the boast that they (the "Socialist" Party) would kill the Liberals at this election, and beat the Conservative the next. Mortimer expected to be elected and used every means to pull through by a small plurality. Owing to the activity of the S. L. P., everything had to be done secretly, and only on election day did the bogus Socialists openly show their hand by distributing the fusion handbill. The hammering of the S. L. P. caused the bogus Socialists to be very careful, but in spite of their carefulness the secret deal of fusion leaked out.

At Nanaimo and Ladysmith, on Vancouver Island, two candidates of the "Socialist" Party were successful, and each one was elected by a plurality. The S. L. P. section here decided to invade the enemy's territory, so Comrades Chas. Becker and William Griffiths went over on Saturday, Oct. 24. We went into their headquarters and the fun started.

"The audacity of the S. L. P. coming over here to organize another Socialist political party when we already have one here, the clearest in the world." Another was almost ready to smash Comrade Griffiths, and the gist of all their arguments were "Let us alone," "settle Vancouver troubles in Vancouver," and a lot of other silly arguments, proving how clear these revolutionists are.

Comrade Griffiths opened up and showed up how the bogus Socialists compromised in Vancouver and broke section fourteen of their own constitution. Becker then showed up Carey's armory building record, and said that it was an act of treason to the working class.

Mr. Pritchard then endeavored to justify Carey. He said:

"Did not Liebknecht, of Germany, advise the workingmen of Germany to join the army?"

Becker's answer was: "No. What Liebknecht did do was to advise the workingmen not to resist the conscript laws."

"Then if Liebknecht was justified in voting funds for the building of barracks, and telling workingmen not to resist the conscript laws," says Mr. Pritchard, "Carey was also justified in acting as he did."

Becker answered: "In Germany all men are liable to the army, and nearly every workingman has to serve for three years. The Socialists of Germany were justified in trying to ease their hardships while they were undergoing compulsory servitude. On the other hand the United States Militia is a voluntary association of men who are used for no other purpose than breaking strikes. As they enlist voluntarily they are the enemies of the working class. We Socialist Labor Party men say, 'Any member of the Socialist Party, or any other political party, who votes to extend militarism, or build armories, is guilty of treason to the working class.' I am very glad that the Nanainao 'Socialist' Party men stand as the defender of the militia. We Socialist Labor Party men stands opposed to the militia."

Mr. Pettepiece, chairman of the Socialist Party of British Columbia, then said: "Allow me to make an explanation to the crowd."

Mr. Pettepiece then started a lengthy speech, beginning by saying that the platform of the two parties were identical, and that they believed the S. L. P. to be honest, and the only reason why they weren't in the S. L. P. was the S. T. & L. A. attachment, and wound up by saying that we (the S. L. P.) accussed him of compromising with the Independent Labor Party, by distributing the fusion dodger. He admitted that he did, and said it was only an unfortunate mistake on his part (he didn't explain why Mortimer and Lang also distributed them), that a man by the name of Mr. Thomas Mathews, a real estate dealer, had them printed and a man by the name of ———, who was not a member of their party at the time, but who has since joined them, asked him to hold them for a minute and the men coming to the polls took them from him, but he did not give them out. As soon as he found out what he had done, he desisted.

A few other questions were asked and then the meeting closed.

Now, to show you how lame Mr. Pettepiece's excuse is, we will prove by "The Western Clarion," the official organ of the British Columbia Socialist Party, that a tacit agreement was made by the Independent Labor Party and them before Aug. 7, as the following, copied verbatim from "The Western Clarion" of Aug. 7, 1903, column one, page four, proves very conclusively that a compromise was intended. They say:

"At least one of the candidates on the local Labor ticket has resigned. If not filled by the Labor Party, the Socialist Party will nominate a third man, or a full ticket, if necessary, being determined to give the workers of this city an opportunity to vote for their own intersts."

"The Independent," official organ of the I. L. P., says, in its issue of Oct. 3, that "We did not intend to go into the wool of the Socialist Party."

"The Seattle Socialist" of Oct. 25 says, that the fusion handbill were printed in the office of "The Western Clarion."

At the meeting of the "Socialist" Party held in the City Hall, Sept. 28, Mr. Williams, the candidate of the Independent Labor Party, made this assertion, and without contradiction: "There is absolute unity between the Labor Party and the Socialists." Thus implying by their silence what they were too cowardly to openly acknowledge. And in "The Clarion" of Oct. 1, they print the part of Mr. Williams' speech without denying the truth of his assertion, editorially or otherwise.

To sum up: We have proven by conclusive evidence, both direct and circumstantial, the Socialist Party of British Columbia fused with the Independent Labor Party at the last election. During the entire campaign not one word was said in "The Western Clarion" against the Independent Labor Party. The press and speakers of the Independent Labor Party openly said that there was a fusion on candidates, and each would let the other alone, and, during the entire campaign, whenever they mentioned each other it was with a few choice bouquets.

We hereby challenge the 'Socialist' party of British Columbia, and we prefer Mr. E. T. Kingsley for Nanaimo, and Mr. J. T. Mortimer, for Vancouver, to meet the Socialist Labor Party in a series of three joint debates on the thesis:

"Resolved, That the S. L. P. is the only political party that represents the interest of the working class.

"Resolved, It has the correct tactics for their final emancipation.

"Resolved, The attitude of the S. L. P. on the trade union question is the only correct one."

We don't object to any representative of the "Socialist" party, and we will furnish whom we wish, too, each side to pay one-half the expenses.

Wage workers of British Columbia, there is only one Socialist party in Canada, viz., the Socialist Labor Party, whose headquarters is at 256 1-2 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Section Vancouver,
Socialist Labor Party, Canada.

'FRISCO NEWS

RE-ELECTION OF SCHMITZ A MIDDLE-CLASS TRIUMPH.

Non-Endorsement Sentiment Did Not Prevail With U. L. P.—Father McGrady, the Orator from "The Whiskey State," Who Looked It.

(Special to The People.)

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4.—The muncipal election is over and Schmitz is again Mayor of San Francisco. This is another triumph of the lower middle class, still so dominant in California, aided of course by the unions. The straight U. L. P. seems to have elected no other candidate, though, in spite of the non-endorsement sentiment, it appears in many cases in conjuncture with both Republican and Democratic parties.

Two interesting facts have marked this campaign: The successful candidate for mayor was entirely unsupported by the daily press; and the "Building Trades Council," through its president, P. H. McCarthy, openly supported Crocker, the milionaire candidate.

The S. P. vote has not yet been announced but it looks now as if it were very small, indeed. The monotony of the campaign was relieved by the arrival of Father McGrady on the Pacific Coast. His first lecture was held at the Alhambra Theatre, on the 24th of October. It had been well advertised. The bogus Socialists had been busy distributing cards, ornamented by a portrait of the reverend gentleman clad in priestly garb; and setting forth the wonders of his oratory. The theatre was crowded. The S. P. was much in evidence, distributing its tracts. The S. L. P. men, who were present in a body, took a hand here and gave out "The Difference" as their contribution to the literature of the occasion. The bogus Socialist's organizer, a man whose intellect is on a par with his morality, interfered and threatened them with the police, but of course our boys took no notice of him.

At this meeting the poor S. P. met its usual fate since it went into the fusing business. Although McGrady must have known well what was expected of him in the midst of a campaign, and although he gave some attention to political parties, he did not once mention the S. P., but catered to the unions from first to last.

The lecture itself was worth noting: The orator came forward in a tumult of applause and announced himself as coming from the "Whiskey State," and certainly no one would think of doubting his word on that subject. He then spoke of the unmarried state of most men, made some pretty jests about "old maids," to the great delight of the gallery, and went on to explain that the Bible prophecy about seven women taking hold of one man was now being fulfilled, and that so many were after him that he could only stay one night in the same town. This was a joke. It brought down the house. The disgusted faces of the S. L. P. men in contrast to the delighted countenances of the crowd said "more than thousand homilies."

Then Father McGrady took up the political situation and passed on to economics, where he showed so clear an understanding of the Marxian doctrines that one was reminded of the old proverb concerning his Satanic Majesty's proficiency in quotation. At length he "dropped into poetry" and soared into rhetoric. The great theatre resounded with the splendor of his oratory, indeed so fine was the display of English that it seemed almost a pity it sounded so familiar. Finally, he informed the enraptured throng that the middle class united with the unions would usher in the Socialist Republic, and sat down in a perfect storm of applause.

The speech was embellished throughout by an unlimited supply of anecdotes, many of which were amusing and several of which were new; and whenever, in the midst of his flights of eloquence, the audience grew restless and showed a desire to leave the hall, he quickly brought them into touch again with "That reminds me of a little story," or words to that effect.

The ex-priest is certainly a good speaker from a bourgeoise point of view. He kept the thread of his logic throughout and held the attention of his audience for two long hours. But what most strongly impressed the thoughtful observer was the unmitigated vulgarity of the man and indeed of the whole movement of which he is the natural expression.

- - THE RAILROAD SWITCHMEN - -

By the term switchmen is meant the men engaged in yard service in the various railroads of the country. Night and day these men are engaged in making up trains, and spotting cars at the various points. The men work in crews, a foreman and two or three helpers, or brakemen, constitute a yard crew. Their work is one of extreme danger. Insurance companies refuse to accept them as risks, or charge them such exorbitant rates that insurance becomes practically prohibitive.

In 1881, a local union of yardmen was formed in Chicago. They went on strike and secured what is known as the old Chicago standard rate, $2.50 days, $2.70 nights for helpers; $2.70 days and $2.90 nights for foremen.

Local unions were formed in Rock Island, Ill.; Kansas City, Houston, and a few other places. They existed locally without any national cohesion until the year 1886, when the various locals sent delegates to Chicago and formed what is known as "The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association," with Monahan as Grand Master, and Crawford as Secretary-Treasurer.

At the end of one year Crawford secured a position from the capitalist government as superintendent of the Bridewell workhouse, and Condon was elected secretary. He soon left with the funds of the union, and he disappeared and hasn't been heard from since. Then William A. Sinnott became the secretary-treasurer.

Monaghan, in the meantime, on the strength of his prestige as Grand Master of the Switchmen, actively engaged in local politics in Chicago, and secured a good position under Carter Harrison, Sr. He resigned as Grand Master, and Frank Sweeny was elected in his place.

In 1887 the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen changed their constitution so as to admit the yardmen to membership. They had a very large percentage of the yardmen of the Eastern States as members, and they claimed jurisdiction over all the yards in the country.

The switchmen of the West, owing to their well-known proclivity of going on strike in sympathy with any organization fell in disfavor with the managers of the western roads. The switchmen on the C., B. & Q. railroad went out on a sympathetic strike with the engineers and firemen's brotherhood. They lost heavily, as out of 650 striking switchmen not one was re-engaged on the entire system. But the loss to the Burlington system, from a monetary standpoint, was very great, and the roads preferred to grant the demands of the switchmen in preference to fighting them.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was the strongest organized road in the West at this period. While all other departments of the service were satisfied to receive their pay for the previous month on the twentieth, the switchmen declined to wait twenty days for their money and forced the company to pay them on the seventh day of each month.

Now, in 1890 there was trouble between the switchmen's union and the trainmen's brotherhood. A man named McInerny, who remained at work during every strike of the Switchmen's Union, was admitted to membership in the trainmen's brotherhood. He was classed as a scab by the switchmen, and one day he exceeded his brief authority as assistant yardmaster by discharging a switchman whose duties were on a different division. The switchmen promptly asked for the reinstatement of the discharged man, and for McInerny's discharge, which was granted.

P. H. Morrissey, who is now the trainmen's Grand Master, at a salary of $5,000 per year, and expenses, entered into an agreement with the Northwestern Railroad to replace the fighting switchmen with a more docile set of slaves. The wages in Philadelphia at that time was $1.60 to $1.80 per day of twelve hours, $2.50 and $2.70 for ten hours were riches to these pure-and-simplers. They agreed to fill the places of the striking Chicago men. On May 14th, the switchmen's ultimatum for increased wages from the C. & N. W. was up, and the switchmen were to strike on the 15th at 7 a. m., each and every switchman's place was filled by a trainman, and the switchmen were discharged, locked out. The railroad's ample police protection, and the power of the switchmen were broken.

In 1893 the switchmen around Chicago demanded increased wages, but three of the largest yards were scabbed, the C., B. and Q.; the C. and N. W., and the Lake Shore. The matter fell through, and hundreds of switchmen throughout the country saw the Switchmen's Union was powerless, and so dropped out.

About this time the panic of 1893 started. The railroads of the country forced a reduction of wages on all classes of employes, except the switchmen. The Great Northern led the way with two reductions in wages in the transportation department inside of three months, and the ship and section men were reduced as much as 40 per cent.; the Santa Fe, Big Four, Wabash, C. and O., and in fact, nearly every road reduced wages. Discontent was in the air.

Eugene V. Debs, who wanted to become Grand Master of Firemen's Brotherhood, at their Harrisburg convention, could not secure the position. The delegates claimed he was "too radical," and he refused to accept the position of secretary-treasurer, and editor of their journal, to which he was elected by them. Instead he only accepted the position of editor of their journal so as to propagate his ideas.

Debs gave out various hints that he intended to organize a vast industrial railroad union. In November, 1893, a mass meeting was called in Battery B's Armory, and Local Union No. 1 of the American Railway Union was formed. Among the self-appointed directors were L. W. Rodgers, who was the former editor and manager of the Trainmen's Journal, and who was expelled by the Galesburg Lodge, B. R. T., because he came out in the Trainmen's Journal and said, "Any man who took the place of a striking or locked-out switchman on the C. & N. W. system was a scab, whether sanctioned by an organization or not." Sylvester Kelliher, who saw the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen about to expire—anyway the dues wouldn't pay the salaries of the grand officers, so he joined forces with Debs and was made secretary. Treasurer George B. Howard, who was a labor fakir out of a job, as the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors had amalgamated with the Order of Railroad Conductors, and threw him out of a position (He was quite popular with the employees on the old Mackey lines in Indiana, where he led a successful strike among the employers). He was the last of the big four who founded the American Railway Union.

Debs was intensely popular with the firemen and also the switchmen, as he voted to expel the B. R. T. for scabbing on the C. N. W.

The A. R. U. was thus formed. The western switchmen went into the new union in overwhelming numbers. Union after union was formed.

The grand officers of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen on the Great Northern accepted a wage reduction in spite of the protests of two-thirds of the men on the system. Here was the golden opportunity of Debs. Using his skeleton unions for a base he called a strike on the Great Northern of all employees. They obeyed him.

The grand masters of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and operators, ordered their members to return to work under pain of expulsion from their organizations, and also threatened to fill their places with union men from other roads. The men thoroughly aroused, stood firm. The Great Northern employees were out to a man. James Hill recognized the American Railway Union. Using the prestige of this victory, the organization spread like wildfire in the West.

Wm. A. Simsrott, the secretary-treasurer of the Switchmen's Union, saw the membership of the union decreasing so rapidly that the organization was practically dying, entered into a deal with Grand Master John E. Wilson, whereby, Simsrott's bond, put up by Dr. Murdock, the grand medical examiner, was invalidated, he took $50,000, and the the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association died. Not one penny was collected from his bondsman, and Simrott opened a saloon and drank himself to death.

The switchmen of the West were now in the American Railway Union. G. W. Howard went out to Pullman and organized the Pullman palace car workers into the A. R. U. They struck. George M. Pullman refused to give in. The A. R. U. membership of 50,000 could not support the idle eight thousand men on strike; eight thousand couldn't live on forty thousand. The old brotherhoods refused to give any financial aid, as the success of the A. R. U. meant the disruption of their organizations and consequently a loss of high salaried positions.

The unions outside of railroads gave lots of sympathy and moral support, but no cash, or rather all the unions in the United States outside of the railroad unions contributed just $5,050.25 in two months.

Defeat was staring the A. R. U. in the face. The men at Pullman threatened to return to work, the prestige of the victory on the Great Northern Railway, would be lost in the shuffle of a Pullman defeat. Something had to be done.

The A. R. U. convention was about to take place at Chicago. A circular was sent out by the board of directors of the American Railway Union, asking the members to vote on a proposition to instruct their delegates to vote for a boycott on all Pullman cars. The delegates were so instructed, the convention met, Debs made an ambiguous speech to the delegates in which these words occurred: "I am not going to advocate a boycott, to be enforced by a strike, if necessary, but these striking employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company, are members of the American Railway Union, and among its members there is none so oppressed as these men. They are entitled to your support, even to the extent of stopping the wheels of commerce on all roads in the United States. I am not going to advise you to do one thing or the other, but will only say before leaving the hall, consult your own conscience, use your reason, and I am sure that you will not desert these striking employees in this, their hour of greatest need."

Debs left the hall. George W. Howard took the chair and made a ringing speech, advocating a strike and boycott; so did Rodgers, so did Goodwin, and it was unanimously carried that on and after Tuesday afternoon, at 2, June 26, 1894, no member of the American Railway Union should handle a Pullman car.

A young switch tender at Fordham refused to throw a switch for a train on the Illinois Central Railway. He was discharged. The strike started all over the western country.

In some places where the A. R. U. had no membership the men refused to strike. In Chicago the men generally went out.

Pretty soon the grand masters appeared on the scene, and ordered the men back to work. The majority said they would work if assured protection. Governor Altgeld refused troops, as no disorder had occurred. Mayor Hopkins, who was a discharged official of the Pullman Company openly showed his resentment at Mr. Pullman, and made political capital out of the strike by sympathizing with the strikers. Cleveland sent the troops to Chicago at the request of the General Managers' Association.

The grand masters, Arthur, Sargent, Clark and Morrissey, openly said that the men who went to work during this strike would not be called scabs. Arthur sent all the idle engineers he could get to the various roads, nearly all the striking engineers of the Lehigh Valley, Ann Arbor and C. B. & Q. railroads, who were blacklisted by those roads, secured positions. Also vast numbers of discharged engineers from other railroads, who were compelled to work as mortormen and conductors on street cars, stationay engineers and other paying positions, secured a new start in life. They went to work with the full sanction of their brotherhood. Clark of the O. R. C. furnished conductors, Morrissey of the Trainmen furnished brakemen, conductors and switchmen. The strike was broken.

There was a general stampede for jobs on the part of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, whose places were filled. Men who struck and lost their positions on one road, openly and secretly scabbed the positions of other men. The battle all over the western country resolved itself into a switchmen's battle. The trained warriors of the industrial field stood firm. The strike was lost, still the switchmen awaited the word from Debs, declaring the strike off. No word came.

All other classes of men returned to work, still the switchmen stood firm. Debs couldn't be found; he was drunk, the Chicago papers said.

At last he came out from his three days' retirement. He called on Samuel Gompers for aid. Sammy came; he saw and went back to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and said he could give no aid.

On August 6, the switchmen met, they admitted defeat and declared the strike off at 6 a. m., August 7, 1894, except on the Santa Fe, Wabash, C. & E. I. and Chicago & Great Western roads: Debs tragedy had run its course, the strike was history.

There were several places where the switchmen refused to obey the orders of the A. R. U. to strike, as they claimed that they were not members of the A. R. U. and Debs had no business to order them out.

The strike never extended east of Cleveland, and only lasted a day in Cleveland, when the switchmen, noticing how the other branches of railroad men were working, saw the futility of fighting alone and returned to work. These men formed the nucleus of the new Switchmen's Union.

Instead of seeing how the powers of government was used by the capitalist class to down them, and organizing on a new trades union basis, they organized once more on a pure and simple basis. The vast majority of the switchmen joined the B. R. T., but, failing to get any benefits out of them but death and accident insurance, began leaving the trainmen in large numbers and rejoining the S. U. But of those that had joined a large number remained in the trainmen, as the switchmen had no insurance.

Labor fakirs made their appearance in the organization, and John E. Tipton, the secretary-treasurer, was given five years in Auburn for embezzling $1,800 of the union funds.

The Milwaukee convention established an insurance, the membership increased. They struck on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The Brotherhood of Trainmen and Order of Conductors openly scabbed the jobs, even to the extent of making their members, in what is known in railroad parlance, "Scab in their turn," by issuing this order: "Crews first out before 6 a. m. work during the day in the yard and then go to the foot of the list. same as though they made a trip on the road, and those first out before 6 p. m. do the same thing at night." The same thing happened later, and more recently at New York (Harlem River) and at Pittsburg, they furnished men to fill switchmen's places.

Can the switchmen not see that the pure and simple brotherhoods are but scab furnishing agencies for the railroad companies?

Can the railroad men not see them signing contracts that increase wages 30 cents a day, while taking a man off each engine, as was done recently on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad?

Can the railroad men not see that the railroads are gradually intensifying labor, as was recently done on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Tacoma, where they pulled off four car inspectors, and want the foreman of a switch engine to make out an accident report of all "bad order" cars handled by him?

Can't the railroad men notice the age limit of twenty-eight on the Pennsylvania, the age limit of thirty and thirty-five years on various roads, the physical examinations on the Lake Shore, P. & L. E., C. & N. W., Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and various other roads that won't employ you if you have a finger or joint of a finger off?

Switchmen, you stand to-day as the only organization in railway service that has never sanctioned scabbing in any form. Are you going to continue voting for your oppressors? It is your duty to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Read the Weekly People, and find out where your class interests lie. Instead of organizing to demand a portion of that which you produce, demand it all. Pay no attention to the misleaders of labor. You recognized at your convention in Indianapolis the fakirs in the A. F. of L. and refused them the floor. Use your votes and influence for the party of labor, the Socialist Labor Party and speed the day when capitalism is overthrown.

A Switchman.

APPROPRIATION VOTED

Gompers Loses on Amendment to Aid the Striking Miners of Colorado.

(Special to The People.)

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.—One of the boasts which Gompers and his A. F. of L., who are now holding the annual powwow in Faneuil Hall, made is that they have 1,750,000 members. What this amounts to was shown to all who had eyes to see, who attended the powwow to-day.

The story of Deputy Sheriff Hoehn's "boring from within" in trying to "unite" the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor, has been previously told in the columns of The People. Hoehn introduced a resolution of sympathy for the striking miners of Colorado, which carried with it an appropriation of $1,000. The Gompers clique did not like the tone of the resolution, and as a result the resolution was referred back to another committee, which to-day reported as a substitute another resolution, which was an open insult to the Colorado miners, who are battling for an eight-hour day against insurmountable odds in the shape of the capitalist government of that State, aided by a slimy gang of labor skates at home and in Boston.

The resolution which was brought in to-day expressed sympathy (?), but no money was in sight.

Gompers' clique did not want to part with $1,000, or any other sum, for that matter, unless they got the benefit, and this was the method they adopted to kill the resolution:

As soon as the resolution was introduced a delegate from Troy, N. Y., who represents the Structural Iron Workers, took the floor, and the way he got after Sammy and his clique was refreshing. He nailed the pretensions of Sammy and his crew to the cross, and held up that 1,750,000 organization as a niggardly set. He showed what the "absent treatment" of sympathy was and how it would operate, and how it was intended to operate as well.

Krifft, of Philadelphia, took the floor and offered an amendment, which was that $1,000 be appropriated and forwarded. Krifft spoke at length in favor of his amendment.

Lennon, of the Tailors, took the floor as Sammy's lieutenant, and tried to show that the best way to do was to kill the amendment. Said he:

"The early history of the American Federation of Labor was that it always did what Brother Krifft's amendment anticipates, and the result was that we were always without funds when we needed them."

He then said that the new converts which were looked for never came. This in answer to a claim that financial aid would win the W. F. of M. over to the A. F. of L.

Lennon's argument showed that the 1,750,000 men alleged to be in the A. F. of L. are either a myth as remote as the famous Keely motor or else they don't amount to the proverbial tinker's damn.

Tanquray, of Colorado, then took the floor and said that it was a well-known fact in his State that Governor Peabody was pledged to the mine owners before his election, and that this amendment ought to pass on that account, unless the convention wanted to go on record as in favor of the conduct of Peabody and his gang.

Tobin, of the Shoe Workers, took the floor next.

This fakir was ill at ease in speaking on this question, because he has a private grudge against the W. F. of M. and the American Labor Union, which withdrew their indorsement of his scab label, or stamp, on information of Tobin's scabby work in Lynn and Haverhill, and these miners are a power in the Western country in pushing the label goods of the shoe workers and other unions of the A. F. of L.

Tobin cited what the W. F. of M. had done; but he forgave them, he said, as he wanted to win them back—but he need not bother on that score. Said he: "This motion should prevail, so that we may win them back."

Duncan, of the Granite Workers, was of the same opinion as Lennon, of the Tailors, and for the same reason—both of them are officers of the A. F. of L.

George E. Vincents, of Springfield, Mass., then took the floor. This delegate is a member of the bogus socialist party and is one of the "borers from within." He went on to say that it was strange that the A. F. of L. could afford to spend $250 without a vote of the executive council. It was stranger still that they could send a committee all the way from Washington to Boston to hire Tremont Temple "only to have this body bound by a debt of $1,000, which the society owning Tremont Temple has graciously handed back to us. If all this expense can be gone to, and as the $1,000 is now ours, let us give it to the miners of Colorado."

Another delegate thought they ought to send the money in a refrigerator. Vincent's remarks angered Gompers. He raved and stormed like a bull in a china shop.

Said he: "I do not believe in giving to those who are opposed to us the funds belonging to our own family."

When Gompers got through some one called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the main question, with the amendment, were put in their order, the result being that Sammy was in doubt, and he ordered a division of the house, with the result that 141 votes were cast for and 145 against. Some one doubted the count and call for a roll call, which was ordered. The leading fakirs had, with the exception of Mitchell, voted against the amendment. He dodged and refused to vote.

Max Morris, the "friend of labor," fourth vice-president of the A. F. of L. and Democratic politician from Colorado, voted against the amendment and was bitter in his remarks with reference to the W. F. of M.

When Gompers found out that the rollcall was ordered by vote of the body he ordered the sergeant-at-arms to close the doors and allow none to retire while the rollcall was being taken.

Among the prominent and "trusted labor lieutenants" who voted against giving the Western Federation of Miners $1,000 were Gompers, Tracey and Wood, of the Cigar Makers; O'Connor, the "labor" Mayor of Kewanee, Ill.; Duncan, of the Granite Worker; Shaffer, of the Steel, Iron and Tin Workers; Sam Ross, of Anti-Fires Bill fame; Ramsey, of the Telegraphers, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.

Mitchell and the Miners' delegation refused to vote on rollcall.

The vote stood 6,614 for and 6,452 against the amendment, which was passed, as was the original report of the committee.

It took over two hours to pass this appropriation, and the fakirs let go only as a last resort.

Kaltenborn Orchestra!

FRANZ KALTENBORN, Conductor.

Under the Auspices

SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1903, AT 3 P. M.

(Thanksgiving Day)

Grand Central Palace LEXINGTON AVENUE, Bet. 43d and 44th Sts.

BALL TO FOLLOW AT 8 P. M.

Ticket (Admitting One), 25c. Hat Check, 10c

The next resolution was fathered by Lavin, of Wilkesbarre, and dealt with injunctions. Lavin is an Irish '48-er, who has not learned much since that date. His method of dealing with this form of capitalist deviltry was to "ignore" them. He made an impassioned speech, showing how if every one would only resist the restraining order of the capitalist courts there would not be jails enough in Pennsylvania to hold them.

When Lavin mentioned the name of Marx during his speech some one in the gallery applauded, which caused Gompers to threaten to clear the hall of spectators. The big chief forced the orator from Wilkesbarre to apologize for calling the delegates cowardly if they refused to support his resolution.

This pulled the fire out of his speech and his pet was killed as dead as Julius Caesar.

It took from 9 a. m. to 12.10 p. m. to pass these two resolutions, and as there are some 200 others before the convention or in the hands of the committee it looks as though Gompers and his A. F. of L. would acquire a legal residence in Massachusetts if they see it through to the end. One delegate insinuated earlier in the week that this convention was talking to posterity, and if they keep on a while longer they will no doubt have posterity for an audience. One week gone and nothing done yet of any importance.

To-morrow evening (Sunday) the stars of the show go to Lynn to aid Tobin in his fight for life in that city.

Max S., alias "Mamie" Hayes, is sick and wanted to be excused from further attendance on the grievance committee. Sammy excused him.

"Mamie" sees there is a hot time ahead and don't want to have to take a stand.

So boreth the borer on the sixth day of fakirs' powwow for the year of 1903.

The "borer from within" was bored from within by those he sought to bore.

Michael T. Berry.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE.

Goes Marching on From One End of the Country to the Other.

The "American Labor Union Journal," organ of the American Labor Union, published in Butte, Mont., has under date of the 5th inst. the following signed report bearing the initials "M. G. O'M.":

> "When Messrs. Thomas J. Kidd, James Duncan and John B. Lennon, of the A. F. of L., were inButte some time since they carefully concealed their opposition to Socialism, and Mr. Lennon in particular, declared that the A. F. of L. was not opposed to mixed political action on the part of the masses. When questioned regarding the politics clause in the A. F. of L. constitution, he answered that it only applied to partisan politics. On being challenged to name a single political principle that did not become partisan the moment it was adopted by a division of the workers, he changed the conversation by declaring that he had been a Socialist for seventeen years, but that the working people of the East were so densely ignorant that it was impossible to do anything with them. This was his execuse for his pure and simple attitude, and he was supported in this by Thos. I. Kidd. With much glee they told of the ignorant foreigners who started a small-sized riot on hearing that McKinley had been shot. They had never heard of any president other than Mitchell, and jumped at the conclusion that it was he who had been killed. James Duncan on being hard pressed in an economic controversy, turned tail and fled, while the crowd shouted after him: 'So that is the A. F. of L. answer to argument.' The impression gained from these men was not of an encouraging nature. Their words and actions seemed to say in most unmistakable terms: The labor conditions of the East are frightful; through my official position in the A. F. of L. I have managed to rise above these conditions, and I am determined to stay on top. If the workers of the East demanded Socialism I would be a Socialist, but they are too ignorant to demand anything for themselves, and I am not taking any chances on my position trough trying to lead them. Contempt for the workers and fear of want seemed the predominating notes in their personal uterances. These men will shape the destines of the A. F. of L. at their next convention. Workers, how do you like them?"

It was in March, 1898, that the Seidenberg Spectre started on its career. As then foretold, the Spectre would grow in size and power as it stalked across the lannd, until the day would come when, having hounded the fakir brigade pets of the Volkszeitung Corporation from one extreme of the land to the other, it would chase them to their deserved perdition. As the above passage from the "American Labor Journal" attests, the Spectre is at work, the fakirs on the run.

It was in March, 1898. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance had been launched by the Socialist Labor Party The move was a challenge to the impure elements, that clustered around the Volkszeitung Corporation, to fall in line with honest tactics, or come out into the open. Quoting a favorite citation of Marx, it was a case of "Hic Rhodus, hic salta." The move was successful.

Thitherto, the impure element of the Volkszeitung Corporation, while ever attesting their devotion of long standing to Socialism, regularly stood in the way. It did not object to abstract Socialist propaganda. Like rough words, that broke no bones. But the practical enforcement of the class struggle required an energy that they lacked; moreover it affected the business of the Corporation. This was especially the case in Trades Union Matters, the Corporation receiving large subvensions from the fakirs. The launching of the S. T. & L. A., forced the hand of these gentlemen. The fight started. Of course it started with their cigarmakers contingent. The S. T. & L. A. having organized an Alliance Local of unorganized cigarmakers, the whole fakirs' brigade threw itself upon that. The fight was in the Seidenberg shop. A trumped up strike was ordered on the shop, and it was "settled," as subsequently proved under lower wages and worse conditions for the men, but with the S. T. & L. A. Local thrown out.

From that day the Seidenberg Spectre started to stalk across the land. The "victory" of the fakirs was a Pyrrhic victory. The actual, because the moral victory remained with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. Driven to insane lengths in their efforts to annihilate the S. L. P., the pets of the Volkszeitung Corporation dug their own graves at every turn.

It is now barely five years ago. Never could the "victors" at Seidenberg have imagined that the cause they thought to have stamped out on that battle field would survive, least of all spread so swiftly as to confront and confound them almost at the other end of the land. The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. stand unshaken. Their teachings have spread. And the Seidenberg Spectre now is tearing in Montana from the fakirs' face the masks under which they have been floating, and throwing business into the Volkszeitung Corporation coffers here in the east. The description given above by M. G. O'M. of Lennon, Kidd and Duncan, their dodgings and their aspirations, is not only a picture well known here in the east, but reproduces scenes quite frequent here.

The Seidenberg Spectre, once affected to be ridiculed and even caricatured by of labor fakirs and betrayers of the the Volkszeitung Corporation brigade working class, is beginning to make them laugh at the wrong side of their mouths—and we are only at the beginning of the end.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The attention of readers and comrades in Massachusetts is called to the grand concert and ball to be given by the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, at Union Park Hall, 1371 Washington street, Boston, Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, Nov. 25. The proceeds are to be turned over to the Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., agitation fund. The necessity for making this concert and ball a success at this time is apparent.

With the State campaign for 1903 over, with the organizer's report of the various cities and towns visited before us, the necessity for the S. L. P. campaign of education and the strengthening of our organization require no explanation. To accomplish good results the agitation must be permanently maintained.

With the decline of the so-called Socialist Party in this State, with their leaders and prophets gone to smash, the road is easy.

When you bump against some of their speakers and ask them "How, now?" instead of the honeyed words on the box about never seeing "such intelligent discontent of the working class before," they now have nothing but insults for the working class.

The lessons of that decline must be driven home, with the cause of the "Socialist" rout. So, comrades and readers, make Union Park Hall, Thanksgiving Eve, 1903, and the assemblage an epoch-maker for the future of the S. L. P. and its press in this State.

John Sweeney,
Secretary of the Committee.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT —Continued.

According to Heider, a healthy adult secretes on an average 48.8 kilograms of solid and 438 of liquid matter a year. Estimated by the present standard of the prices of manure, and if utilized without loss by evaporation, etc., this offal represents a money value of 11.8 marks. Calculating the population of Germany to be 50,000,000 in round figures, and estimating the average value of the human offal at 8 marks, the sum of 400,000,000 marks is obtained, which now is almost totally lost to agriculture, owing to the present imperfect methods for utilizing it. The great difficulty in the way of a full utilization of these stuffs lies in the establishment of proper and extensive provisions for their collection, and in the cost of transportation. Relatively, this cost is now higher than the importation of guano from far-away transmarine deposits, which, however, decline in mass in the measure that the demand increases. Every living being, however, casts off regularly an annual supply of manure about enough for a field that yields food for one person. The enormous loss is obvious. A large portion of the city excrement runs out into our rivers and streams, and pollutes them. Likewise is the refuse from kitchens and factories, also serviceable as manure, recklessly squandered.

Future society will find means and ways to stop this waste. What is done to-day in this direction is mere patchwork, and utterly inadequate. As an illustration of what could be done to-day, may be cited the canalization and the laying out of vast fields in the capital of the Empire, on whose value, however, experts are of divided opinion. Socialist society will solve the question more easily, due, in a great measure, to the fact that *large cities will gradually cease to exist, and population will decentralize.*

No one will regard our modern rise of metropoles as a healthy phenomenon. The modern system of manufacture and production in general, steadily draws large masses of the population to the large cities.[29] There is the seat of manufacture and commerce; there the avenues of communication converge; there the owners of large wealth have their headquarters, the central authorities, the military staffs, the higher tribunals. There large institutions rear their heads—the academies of art, large pleasure resorts, exhibitions, museums, theaters, concert halls, etc. Hundreds are drawn thither by their professions, thousands by pleasure, and many more thousands by the hope of easier work and an agreeable life.

But, speaking figuratively, the rise of metropolitan cities makes the impression of a person whose girth gains steadily in size, while his legs as steadily become thinner, and finally will be unable to carry the burden. All around, in the immediate vicinity of the cities, the villages also assume a city aspect, in which the proletariat is heaped up in large masses. The municipalities, generally out of funds, are forcel to lay on taxes to the utmost, and still remain unable to meet the demand made upon them. When finally they have grown up to the large city and it up to them, they rush into and are absorbed by it, as happens with planets that have swung too close to the sun. But the fact does not improve the conditions of life. On the contrary, they grow worse through the crowding of people in already overcrowded spaces. These gatherings of masses—inevitable under modern development, and, to a certain extent, the raisers of revolutionary centers,—will have fulfilled their mission in Socialist society. Their gradual dissolution then becomes necessary: *the current will then run the other way: population will migrate from the cities to the country: it will there raise new municipalities corresponding with the altered conditions, and they will join their industrial with their agricultural activities.*

So soon as—due to the complete remodeling and equipment of the means of communication and transportation, and of the productive establishments, etc., etc.—the city populations will be enabled to transfer to the country all their acquired habits of culture, to find there their museums, theaters, concert halls, reading rooms, libraries, etc.—just so soon will the migration thither set in. Life will then enjoy all the comforts of large cities, without their disadvantages. The population will be housed more comfortably and sanitarily. The rural population will join in manufacturing, the manufacturing population in agricultural pursuits,—a change of occupation enjoyed to-day by but few, and then often under conditions of excessive exertion.

As on all other fields, bourgeois society is promoting this development also: every year new industrial undertakings are transferred to the country. The unfavorable conditions of large cities—high rents and high wages—drive many employers to this migration. At the same time, the large landlords are steadily becoming industrialists—manufacturers of sugar, distillers of liquor, beer brewers, manufacturers of cement, earthen wares, tiles, woodwork, paper goods, etc. In the new social order offal of all sorts will then be easily furnished to agriculture, especially through the concentration of production and the public kitchens. Each community will, in a way, constitute a zone of culture; it will, to a large extent, itself raise its necessaries of life. Horticulture, perhaps the most agreeable of all practical occupations, will then reach fullest bloom. The cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees and bushes of all nature, ornamental flowers and shrubs—all offer an inexhaustible field for human activity in a field, moreover, whose nature excludes machinery almost wholly.

Thanks to the decentralization of the population, the existing contrast and antagonism between the country and the city will also vanish.

The peasant, this Helot of modern times, hitherto cut off from all cultural development through his isolation in the country, now becomes a free being because he has fully become a limb of civilization.[30] The wish, once expressed by Prince Bismarck, that he might see the large cities destroyed, will be verified, but in a sense wholly different from that which he had in mind.[31]

If the preceding arguments are rapidly passed in review, it will be seen that, with the abolition of private property in the means of production and their conversion into social property, the mass evils, that modern society reveals at every turn and which grow ever greater and more intolerable under its sway, will gradually disappear. The overlordship of one class and its representatives ceases. Society applies its forces planfully and controls itself. As, with the abolition of the wage system the ground will be taken from under the exploitation of man by man, likewise will it be taken from under swindle and cheating—the adulteration of food, the stock exchange, etc.,—with the abolition of private capitalism. The halls in the Temples of Mammon will stand vacant; national bonds of indebtedness, stocks, pawn-tickets, mortgages, deeds, etc., will have become so much waste paper. The words of Schiller: "Let our book of indebtedness be annihilated, and the whole world reconciled" will have become reality, and the Biblical maxim: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" will now come into force for the heroes of the stock exchange and the drones of capitalism as well. Yet the labor that, as equal members of society they will have to perform, will not oppress them: their bodily health will be materially improved. The worry of property—said to be, judging from the pathetic assurances of our employers and capitalists in general, harder to bear than the uncertain and needy lot of the workingman—will be forever removed from those gentlemen. The excitements of speculation, that breed so many diseases of the heart and bring on so many strokes of apoplexy among our exchange jobbers, and that render them nervous wrecks, will all be saved to them. A life free from mental worry will be their lot and that of our descendents; and in the end they will gladly accommodate themselves thereto.

With the abolition of private property and of class antagonism, the State also gradually vanishes away;—it vanishes without being missed.

"By converting the large majority of the population more and more into proletarians, the capitalist mode of production creates the power, that, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. By urging more and more the conversion of the large, already socialized means of production into State property, it points the path for the accomplishment of this revolution. . . . The State was the official representative of the whole society; it was the constitution of the latter into a visible body; but it was so only in so far as it was the State of that class which itself, at its time, represented the whole society; in antiquity, the State of slave-holding citizens; in the middle ages, the State of the feudal nobility; in our own days, the State of the capitalist class. By at last becoming actually the representative of the whole social body, it renders itself superfluous. As soon as there is no longer any social class to be kept down; as soon as, together with class rule and the individual struggle for life, founded in the previous anarchy of production, the conflicts and excesses that issued therefrom have been removed, there is nothing more to be repressed, and the State or Government. as a special power of repression, is no longer necessary. The first act, wherein the State appears as the real representative of the whole body social—the seizure of the means of production in the name of society—is also its last independent act as State. The interference of the State in social relations becomes superfluous in one domain after another, and falls of itself into desuetude. The place of a government over persons is taken by the administration of things and the conduct of the processes of production. The State is not "abolished" —*it dies out!*[32]

Along with the State, die out its representatives—cabinet ministers, parliaments, standing armies, police and constables, courts, district attorneys, prison officials, tariff and tax collectors, in short, the whole political apparatus. Barracks, and such other military structures, palaces of law and of administration, prisons—all will now await better use. Ten thousand laws, decrees and regulations become so much rubbish; they have only historic value. The great and yet so petty parliamentary struggles, with which the men of tongue imagine they rule and guide the world, are no more, they will have made room for administrative colleges and delegations whose attention will be engaged in the best means of production and distribution, in ascertaining the volume of supplies needed, in introducing and applying effective improvements in art, in architecture, in intercourse, in the process of production, etc. These are all practical matters, visible and tangible, towards which everyone stands objectively, there being no personal interests hostile to society to affect their judgment. None has any interest other than the collectivity, and that interest consists in instituting and providing everything in the best, most effective and most profitable manner.

The hundreds of thousands of former representatives of the State pass over into the various trades, and help with their intelligence and strength to increase the wealth and comforts of society. Henceforth there are known neither political crimes nor common ones. There are no more thieves, seeing that private property has ceased to be in the means of production, and everyone can now satisfy his wants with ease and comfort by work. Tramps and vagabonds likewise cease to be; they are the product of a social system based on private property; the former cease to be with the latter. And murder? Why? None can grow rich at the expense of another. Even murder out of hatred and revenge flows directly or indirectly from the modern social system. Perjury, false testimony, cheating, thefts of inheritance, fraudulent failures? There is no private property on and against which to commit these crimes. Arson? Who is to derive pleasure or satisfaction therefrom, seeing that society removes from him all sources of hatred? Counterfeiting? Why, money has become a chimera, love's labor would be lost. Contempt for religion? Nonsense. It is left to the "omnipotent and good God" to punish him who should offend Him—provided there be still controversies on the existence of God.

Thus all the cornerstones of the present "order" become myths. Parents will tell their children stories on those heads, like legends from olden days. The narrations of the persecutions, that men with new ideas are to-day overwhelmed with, will sound to them just as the stories of the burning of heretics and witches sound to us to-day. The names of all the great men, who to-day distinguish themselves by their persecutions of the new ideas, and who are applauded by their narrow-minded contemporaries, are forgotten and blown over, and they are run across only by the historian who may happen to dive into the past. What remarks may escape him, we care not to tell, seeing that, unhappily, we do not yet live in an age where man is free to breathe.

As with the State, so with "Religion."[33] It is not "abolished." God will not be "dethroned"; religion will not be "torn out of the hearts of people"; nor will any of the silly charges against the Socialists materialize. Such mistaken policies the Socialists leave to the Bourgeois idologists, who resorted to such means in the French Revolution and, of course, suffered miserable shipwreck. Without any violence whatever, and without any manner of oppression of thought, religion will gradually vanish.

Religion is the transcendental reflection of the social conditions of given epochs. In the measure that human development advances and society is transformed, religion is transformed along with it. It is, as Marx puts it, a popular striving after the illusory happiness that corresponds with a social condition which needs such an illusion.[34] The illusion wanes so soon as real happiness is descried, and the possibility of its realization penetrates the masses. The ruling classes endeavor, in their own interest, to prevent this popular conception. Hence they seek to turn religion into a means to preserve their domination. The purpose appears fully in their maxim: "The people must be held to religion." This particular business becomes an official function in a society that rests upon class rule. A caste is formed that assumes this function and that turns the whole acumen of their minds towards preserving, and enlarging such a social structure, seeing that thereby their own power and importance are increased.

Starting in fetishism at low stages of civilization and primitive social conditions, religion becomes polytheism at a higher, and monotheism at a still higher stage. It is not the gods that create men, it is man who turns the gods into God. "In the image of himself (man) he created Him" (God), not the opposite way. Monotheism has also suffered changes. It has dissolved into a pantheism that embraces and permeates the universe—and it volatizes day by day. Natural science reduced to myth the dogma of the creation of the earth in six days; astronomy, mathematics, physics have converted heaven into a structure of air, and the stars, once fastened to the roof of heaven in which angels had their abodes, into fixed stars and planets whose very composition excludes all angelic life.

The ruling class, finding itself threatened in its existence, clings to religion as a prop of all authority, just as every ruling class has done heretofore.[35] The bourgeoisie or capitalist class itself believes in nothing. Itself, at every stage of its development and through the modern science that sprang from none but its own lap, has destroyed all faith in religion and authority. Its faith is only a pretence; and the Church accepts the help of this false friend because itself is in need of help. "Religion is necessary for the people."

No such considerations animate Socialistic Society. Human progress and unadulterated science are its device. If any there be who has religious needs, he is free to please himself in the company of those who feel like him. It is a matter that does not concern society. Seeing that the clergyman's own mind will be improved by work, the day will dawn to him also when he will realize that *the highest aim is to be man.*

Ethics and morality exist without organized religion. The contrary is asserted only by weak-minded people or hypocrits. Ethics and morality are the expression of conceptions that regulate the relations of man to man, and their mutual conduct. Religion embraces the relations of man with supernal beings. And, just as with religion, moral conceptions also are born of existing social conditions at given times. Cannibals regard the eating of human beings as highly moral; Greeks and Romans regarded slavery as moral; the feudal lord of the Middle Ages regarded serfdom as moral; and to-day the modern capitalist considers highly moral the institution of wage-slavery, the flaying of women with night work and the demoralization of children by factory labor.[36] Here we have four different social stages, and as many different conceptions of morality, and yet in none does the highest moral sense prevail. Undoubtedly the highest moral stage is that in which men stand to one another free and equal; that in which the principle: "What you do not wish to be done unto you, do not unto others" is observed inviolate throughout the relations of man to man. In the Middle Ages, the genealogical tree was standard; to-day it is property; in future society, the standard of man is man. And the future is Socialism in practice.

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The late Reichstag delegate, Dr. Lasker, delivered, in the seventies, an address in Berlin, in which he arrived at the conclusion that an equal level of education for all members of society was possible. Dr. Lasker was an anti-Socialist a rigid upholder of private property and of the capitalist system of production. The question of education is to-day, however, a question of money. Under such conditions, an equal level of education for all is an impossibility. Exceptional persons, situated in relatively favorable conditions, may, by dint of overcoming all difficulties and by the exertion of great energy, not given to everybody, succeed in acquiring a higher education. The masses never, so long as they live in a state of social oppression.[37]

In the new social order, the conditions of existence are equal for all. Wants and inclinations differ, and, differences being grounded in the very nature of man, will continue so to be. Each member, however, can live and develop under the same favorable conditions that obtain for all. The uniformity, generally imputed to Socialism, is, as so many other things, false and nonsensical. Even if Socialism did so wish it, the wish were absurd; it would come in conflict with the nature of man; Socialism would have to give up the idea of seeing society develop according to its principles.[38] Aye even if Socialism were to succeed in overpowering society and to force upon it unnatural conditions, it would not be long before such conditions, felt to be shackles, would be snapped, and Socialism would be done for. Society develops out of itself, according to laws latent in it, and it acts accordingly.[39]

One of the principal tasks of the new social system will be the education of the rising generation in keeping with its improved opportunities. Every child that is born, be it male or female, is a welcome addition to society. Society sees therein the prospect of its own perpetuity, of its own further development. It, therefore, also realizes the duty of providing for the new being according to its best powers. The first object of its attention must, consequently, be the one that gives birth to the new being—the mother. A comfortable home; agreeable surroundings and provisions of all sorts, requisite to this stage of maternity; a careful nursing—such are the first requirements. The mother's breast must be preserved for the child as long as possible and necessary. This is obvious. Moleschott, Sonderegger, all hygienists and physicians are agreed that nothing can fully substitute the mother's nourishment.

People who, like Eugen Richter, indignate at the idea of a young mother being placed in a lying-in establishment, where she is surrounded by al that to-day is possible only to the very wealthiest, and which even these cannot furnish in the fullness attainable at institutions especially equipped for the purpose—such people we wish to remind of the fact that, to-day, at least four-fifths of the population are born under the most primitive circumstances and conditions, that are a disgrace to our civilization. Of the remaining one-fifth of our mothers, only a minority is able to enjoy the nursing and comforts that should be bestowed upon a woman in that state. *The fact is that in cities with excellent provisions for child-birth—Berlin for instance, and all University cities—even to-day not a few women resort to such institutions as soon as they feel their time approaching, and await their delivery. Unfortunately, however, the expenses at such institutions are so high, that but few women can use them, while others are held back by prejudice.* Here again we have an instance of how everywhere bourgeois society carries in its own lap the germ of the future order.

For the rest, maternity among the rich has a unique taste; the maternal duties are transferred as soon as possible to a *proletarian nurse.* As is well known, the Wendt Lausitz (Spreewald) is the region that the women of the Berlin bourgeoisie, who are unwilling or unable to nurse their own babies, draw their wet-nurses from. The "cultivation of nurses" is there carried on as a peculiar trade. It consists in the girls of the district causing themselves to be impregnated, with the end in view of being able, after the birth of their own children, to hire themselves out as nurses to rich Berlin families. Girls who give birth to three or four illegitimate children, so as to be able to go out as nurses, are no rarity; and they are sought after by the males of the Spreewald according to their earnings in this business. Such a system is utterly repellant from the view-point of bourgeois morality; from the view-point of the family interests of the bourgeoisie it is considered praiseworthy and desirable.

So soon as in the society of the future the child has grown up, it falls in with the other children of its own age for play, and under common surveillance. All that can be furnished for its mental and physical culture is at hand, according to the measure of general intelligence. Whosoever has watched children knows that they are brought up best in the company of their equals, their sense of gregariousness and instinct of imitation being generally strong. The smaller are strongly inclined to take the older ones as example, and rather follow them than their own parents. These qualities can be turned to advantage in education.[40] The playgrounds and kindergartens are followed by a playful introduction into the preliminaries of knowledge and of the various manual occupations. This is followed up by agreeable mental and physical work, connected with gymnastic exercises and free play in the skating rink and swimming establishments; drills, wrestling, and exercises for both sexes follow and supplement one another. The aim is to raise a healthy, hardy, physically and mentally developed race. Step by step follow the induction of the youth in the various practical pursuits—manufacturing, horticulture, agriculture, the technique of the process of production, etc.; nor is the development of the mind neglected in the several branches of science.

The same process of "dusting" and improvement observed in the system of production, is pursued in that of education; obsolete, superfluous and harmful methods and subjects are dropped. The knowledge of natural things, introduced in a natural way, will spur the desire for knowledge infinitely more than a system of education in which one subject is at odds with another, and each cancels the other, as, for instance, when "religion" is taught on one hand, and on the other natural sciences and natural history. The equipment of the school rooms and educational establishments is in keeping with the high degree of culture of the new social order. All the means of education and of study, clothing and support are furnished by society; no pupil is at a disadvantage with another.[41] That is another chapter at which our "men of law and order" bristle up indignantly.[42] "The school-house is to be turned into barracks; parents are to be deprived of all influence upon their children!" is the cry of our adversaries. All false! Seeing that in the future society parents will have infinitely more time at their disposal than is the case to-day with the large majority—we need but to call attention to the ten to fifteen hour day of many workingmen in the post office, the railroads, the prisons, the police department, and to the demands made upon the time of the industrial workers, the small farmers, merchants, soldiers, many physicians, etc.—it follows that they will be able to devote themselves to their children in a measure that is impossible to-day. *Moreover, the parents themselves have the regulation of education in their hands; it is they who determine the measures that shall be adopted and introduced. We are then living in a thorough-going democratic society. The Boards of Education, which will exist, of course, are made up of the parents themselves—men and women—and of those following the educational profession.* Does any one imagine they will act against their own interests? That happens only to-day when the State seeks but to enforce its own exclusive interests.

Our opponents furthermore demean themselves as though to-day one of the greatest pleasures of parents was to have their children about them all day long, and to educate them. It is just the reverse in reality. What hardships and cares are to-day caused by the education of a child, even when a family has but one of them, those parents are best able to judge who are themselves so situated. Several children, in a manner, facilitate education, but then again they give rise to so much more trouble that their father and especially the mother, who is the one to bear the heaviest burden, is happy when the school hour arrives, and thus the house is rid of the children for a portion of the day. Most parents can afford but a very imperfect education to their children. The large majority of fathers and mothers lack time; the former have their business, the latter their household to attend to, and their time is furthermore taken up with social duties. Even when they actually have time, in innumerable instances they lack the ability. How many parents are able to follow the course of their children's education at school, and to take them under the arm in their schoolwork at home? Only few. The mother, who in most such cases has greater leisure at her disposal, lacks capacity; she has not herself received sufficient training. Moreover, the method and the courses of education change so frequently that these are strange to the parents.

Again, the home facilities are generally so poor that the children enjoy neither the necessary comfort, nor order, nor quiet to do their schoolwork at home, or to find there the needed aid. Everything necessary is generally wanting. The home is narrow and overcrowded; small and grown-up brothers and sisters move about over that narrow space; the furniture is not what it should be, and furnishes no facilities to the child for study. Not infrequently light also, air and heat are wanting; the materials for study and work, if there be any of them, are poor; frequently even hunger gnaws at the stomach of the child and robs it of mind and pleasure for its work. As a supplement to this picture, the fact must be added that hundreds of thousands of children are put to all manner of work, domestic and industrial, that embitters their youth and disables them from fulfilling their educational task. Again, often do children have to overcome the resistance of narrow-minded parents when they try to take time for their schoolwork or for play. In short, the obstacles are so numerous that, if they are all taken into account, the wonder is the youth of the land is as well educated. It is an evidence of the health of human nature, and of its inherent ambition after progress and perfection.

Bourgeois society itself recognizes some of these evils by the introduction of public education and by facilitating the same still more through the free supply, here and there, of school material—two things that, as late as about the year 1885 the then Minister of Education of Saxony designated as a "Social Democratic demand," and as such flung the designation in the face of the Socialist Representative in the Landtag. In France, where, after long neglect, popular education advanced so much more rapidly, progress has gone still further. At least in Paris, the school children are fed at public expense. The poor obtain food free, and the children of parents who are better circumstanced contribute thereto a slight tax toward the common treasury—a communistic arrangement that has proved satisfactory to parents and children alike.

To be Continued.

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[29] According to the census of 1890, Germany had 26 large cities of over 100,000 inhabitants each. In 1871 it had only 8 of them. In 1871, Berlin had, in round figures, 826,000 inhabitants; in 1890 it had 1,578,794—it had almost doubled. A number of these large cities were compelled to take within their municipalities the contiguous industrial towns, that in themselves had populations large enough for cities. Through the process, the population of the former rose immediately. Thus, within the period of 1885 to 1890, Leipsic rose from 170,000 to 353,000; Cologne from 161,000 to 282,000; Madgeburg from 114,000 to 201,000; Munich from 270,000 to 345,000 inhabitants, etc. At the same time most of the other cities that incorporated no contiguous towns increased considerably during that period. Breslau grew from 299,000 to 335,000; Dresden from 246,000 to 276,000; Frankfurt-on-Main from 154,000 to 180,000; Hanover from 140,000 to 163,000; Dusseldorf from 115,000 to 146,000; Nuerenberg from 115,000 to 142,000; Chemnitz from 111,000 to 139,000 inhabitants. Similar growths were also registered by many middle-sized cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

[In the United States, the concentration of population in large cities has been marked. In 1790 only 3.4 per cent. of the total population lived in cities. The proportion of urban to the total population then grew from census year to census year (decade to decade) as follows: 4.0 in 1800; 4.9 in 1810; 4.9 in 1820; 6.7 in 1830; 8.5 in 1840; 12.5 in 1850; 16.1 in 1860; 20.9 in 1870; 22.6 in 1880; 29.2 in 1890; and 33.1 in 1900. According to the census of 1900 there live 14,208,347 of the population in cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants; 5,549,271 in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; 5,286,375 in cities of 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants; 3,380,193 in cities of 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants; and 2,214,136 in cities of 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants. In country districts there live 45,573,846 of a total population of 76,212,168, including Alaska and Hawaii.—THE TRANSLATOR.]

[30] Prof. Adolf Wagner says in his work "Lehrbuch der politischen Oekonomie von Rau": "Small private holdings in land constitute an economic basis, that can be substituted by no other institution for a most important part of the population—an independent, self-sustaining peasantry, together with its peculiar socio-political position and function." Where, for the sake of his conservative friends, the author does not enthuse *a tout prix* for the small farmer, he is bound to regard this class as one of the poorest. Under existing circumstances, the small farmer is downright inaccessible to higher culture; he toils at hard labor from early dawn till late, and lives often worse than a dog. Meat, butter, eggs, milk, which he produces, he does not enjoy; he produces them for others; under present circumstances he can not raise himself into better conditions; he thus becomes an element that clogs civilization. He who loves retrogression, seeing he finds his account therein, may also find satisfaction in the continuance of such a social stratum. Human progress demands its disappearance.

[31] At the Erfurt "Union Parliament" of 1850, Prince Bismarck thundered against the large cities as "the hot-beds of revolution," that should be razed with the ground. He was quite right: capitalist society produces its own "grave-diggers" in the modern proletariat.

[32] Frederick Engels, "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science."

[33] ["Religion" in English is not quite the same as "Die Religion" in German. For all their etymology is identical, custom and social institutions have imparted to the German term a meaning, or a shade of a meaning, that it lacks in English. "Die Religion" is in Germany a State institution; it is part of the curriculum of colleges; and it is there so utterly creedy, churchianic, and dogmatic that it is a positive abomination even to the students who mean to devote themselves to theology. That, however, even in the German language the word has a varying meaning may be gathered from the epigram of Schiller: "To what religion I belong? To none. Why? Out of religiousness"—literally in German, "out of religion." The reproduction in this translation of the idea conveyed by the term "Die Religion" presented its difficulties. As none could be found in English to convey its varying sense, the word "religion" has been preserved throughout as the nearest equivalent.—THE TRANSLATOR.]

[34] Karl Marx: "Zur Kritik der Hegelschen Rechts-Philosophie."

[35] How the ancients thought upon the subject appears from the following utterance of Aristotle: "A tyrant (the term applied to autocrats in Old Greece) must put on the appearance of uncommon devotion to religion. Subjects are less apprehensive of illegal treatment from a ruler whom they consider god-fearing and pious. On the other hand, they do not easily move against him, believing that he has the gods on his side."—Aristotle's "Politics." Aristotle was born 384 B. C. at Stagira, whence he is frequently called "the Stagirite."

"A prince, then, is to have particular care that nothing falls from his mouth but what is full of the five qualities aforesaid, and that to see and to hear him, he appears all goodness, integrity, humanity and religion, which last he ought to pretend to more than ordinarily because more men do judge by the eye than by the touch; for everybody sees, but few understand; everybody sees how you appear, but few know what in reality you are, and those few dare not oppose the opinion of the multitude who have the majesty of their prince to defend them; and in the actions of all men, especially princes, where no man has power to judge, every one looks to the end. Let a prince, therefore, do what he can to preserve his life, and continue his supremacy, the means which he uses shall be thought honorable, and be commended by everybody; because the people are always taken with the appearance and event of things, and the greatest part of the world consists of the people; those few who are wise taking place when the multitude has nothing else to rely upon."—Macchiavelli in his celebrated work, "The Prince." Macchiavelli was born in Florence, 1469.

[36] Whenever the modern bourgeois is at a loss for reasons to justify some enormity with, a thousand to one he falls back upon "morality." In the spring of 1894, it went so far that, at a meeting of the Evangelical Synod, a "liberal" member of the Berlin Chamber of the Exchequer pronounced it "moral" that only taxpayers should have the right to vote at Church meetings (!)

[37] "A certain degree of well-being and culture is a necessary external condition for the development of the philosophic spirit. . . Thence we find that people began to philosophize only in those nations, that had raised themselves to a considerable height of well-being and culture."—Tennemann, quoted by Buckle in a foot note, *ubi supra.*

"Material and intellectual interests go hand in hand. The one can not exist without the other. Between the two there is the same connection as between body and soul: to separate them is to bring on death."—v. Thuenen's "Der Isolirte Staat."

"The best life, as well for the individual in particular, as for the State in general, is that life in which virtue is decked out with *external* goods also, sufficient to make possible an active indulgence in beautiful and good actions."—Aristotle's "Politics."

[38] When Eugen Richter in his "Irrelehren" (False Doctrines) repeats the old wornout phrase about the Socialists aiming at a "Penitentiary State"—that the question is no longer about a "State" will have by this time become clear to our readers—he presupposes the existence of a "State" or social order *that will violate its own interests.* A new State or social order radically different from the preceding one can not possibly be produced at will; to imagine such a thing would be to ignore and deny all the laws of development, obedient to which State and Society have hitherto risen and developed. Eugen Richter and those who share his views may take comfort: if Socialism really implies the silly and unnatural aims imputed to it by them, it will go to pieces, and without the aid of the "Irrelehren" of Richter. But it happens that there is no political party that stands as squarely and logically upon the evolutionary field as the Social Democratic.

Quite as unfounded as all the other objections are the remarks of Eugen Richter: "For a social condition, such as the Socialists want, the people must be angels." As is well known, there are no angels, nor do we need any. Partly are men influenced by conditions, and partly are conditions influenced by men, and the latter will be increasingly the case in the measure that men learn to know the nature of the social system that they themselves rear, and in the measure that the experience thus gathered is consciously applied by them by corresponding changes in their social organization,—and that is Socialism. What we need is not other people, but wiser and more intelligent people than most of them are to-day. It is with the end in view of making people wiser and more intelligent that we agitate, Herr Richter, and that we publish works like this one.

[39] It is surprising that, considering the fathomless blockishness of our adversaries, none has yet claimed that in Socialist society everyone would receive an equal portion of food and an equal quantity of linen and clothing so as to "crown the work of uniformity. Such a claim is quite stupid enough to expect its being made by our opponents.

[40] Fourier made this the subject of a brilliant argument, although he ran into utopianism in the elaboration of his ideas.

[41] Condorcet demands in his plan of education: "Education must be free, equal, general, bodily, mental, industrial and political, and it must aim at real and actual equality."

Likewise Rousseau in his "Political Economy": "Above all, education must be public, equal and mixed, for the purpose of raising men and citizens."

Aristotle also demands: "Seeing the State has but one object, it must also provide one and the same education for all its members. The care hereof must be the concern of the State and not a private affair."

[42] Eugen Richter among them in his "Irrelehren."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

UN-MONOTONOUS CAPITALISM.

More than once the observation has been made that the Republican and Democratic press, in short, the capitalist press, seems to be written by survivors of the Stone Age, whenever they touch upon economics, the Social Question in particular. The Lowell, Mass., "Morning Citizen" of the 6th instant furnishes the latest instance in point.

The "Morning Citizen" objects to Socialism. In giving the reasons for the faith that is in it, it describes Socialism as it understands the thing. What the "Morning Citizen's" understanding of Socialism is appears from the below inimitable passage:

> "We cannot understand how a sane, self-respecting American citizen, relying on himself and working for daily bread for himself and his family, can for a moment espouse the doctrine that the State ought to wash him, dress him, blow the whistle for him to go to work for the State, pay him so much and no more, and tuck him into bed at night. What does he live for under such a regime? What is his ambition? Nothing whatever except to keep his miserable body on earth. He would rise, be fed and go back to sleep; day in, day out, the same dreary round of monotony. The joy of living would be gone. All would be a dead level of mediocrity. Some like this idea. But why should America care for this barren waste of monotony?"

It may be possible for a survivor of the Stone Age to talk more intelligently on modern wireless telegraphy. But the liveliest imagination, and most charitable withal towards the folks of the Stone Age can only with difficulty conceive in their mouths, or even in the mouth of the very dullest of them, such arrant, vapid nonsense as the Lowell "Morning Citizen" deals out above. It takes many ages before the Stone Age for anyone to imagine that Socialism proposes or would result in the State washing, dressing and tucking the people into bed at night; and it takes many more ages back of that for anyone, by implication, to uphold as an ambition-breeder a social system that produces the crushing iniquities of the present.

According to the "Morning Citizen" present conditions are delectable,—Socialism would establish "a barren waste of monotony." In view of the fact, attested by the Census itself, that wages have fallen, despite tremendous increase in wealth; in view of the fact that the Census itself attests that the mortality of the working class has increased, due to the increased intensity of labor; in view of the fact—to mention only one of the most recent—that a doctor in this city, who advertised for an ear for a rich patron for $5,000, was immediately overrun from far and wide with applicants in person, by letter and by telegraph giving all manner of pitiful stories of distress, ready to give up not only one but both ears;—in view of all this, it would seem that a really sane man would, even if Socialism indeed offered a "barren waste of monotony," prefer to be "washed and dressed and tucked into bed" provided he could keep his ears, which the present system of capitalism is un-monotonous enough to put in jeopardy.

The Stone Age was supplanted. And so will the Age of Capitalism. The working class of America will get tired of the un-monotony of producing under wage-slavery for the few capitalist idlers to enjoy; it will get tired of the un-monotony of drudging, of losing life and limb for the capitalist plunderer; it will get tired of the un-monotony of a great variety of privations while its fleecers riot in Goelet-weddings, Seeley-Dinners, and "Little Egypt" sports. It will get tired of the un-monotony of ever new lures to keep it contented. It will get tired of the un-monotony of variegated false arguments to palliate the failures and iniquities of capitalism. It will that day move mightily, like the rushing of many waters, to the "monotonous" Socialist teaching, that for years has preached to them that he who does not own the land on and the tool with which to work is the abject slave of him who does, and that the salvation of the working class and the country is the Socialist Republic, where, the machinery of production being owned by the people, the principle will be monotonously enforced that he who works may live, and he who can and won't shall monotonously starve to his heart's content.

Woe to the Stone Age survivors when that now nearing day shall be upon them—they surely will have to be "tucked into" something!

LETTER XXX.

Difficult as it is to pick out any one letter, from the series of letters published last week as a "Scathing and Documentary Indictment," and to hold it out as the most remarkable, Letter XXX warrants the distinction by reason of a feature not shared by the others. All the other letters have in common the feature of revealing cheek-by-jowl relations between railroad corporations, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the capitalist public officials, who send the militias to break strikes. Letter XXX does not cover that point in any way. It covers another, and that other is a new point.

Clayton C. Dorsey, confidentially writing to his father, and both of them up to their eyebrows in mining and railroad companies in Colorado, reports the breaking out of a strike in Cripple Creek. He then goes on to comment on the matter. Is his commentary adverse? Is he, a mining and railroad stockholder, annoyed at the disturbance of the public order, on account of which militias were hurled to the region? Let him answer for himself. He says:

> "Little instances of this kind serve to attract the attention of the country to Colorado and are, of course, GREATLY BENEFICIAL TO THE MINING INDUSTRY OF THIS STATE."

The point here covered certainly is new; it is spick and span new. It betrays the fact that strikes are incited for purpose of "boom." Hard worked and poorly paid, the workingmen's distress is used for further purposes than those of fleecing merely. If he were not hard worked and poorly paid, then, an outrage here or there, a reduction in wages there or here, might not drive him to the point of striking. He might submit, and hope for better things. But by ever keeping his nose close to the grindstone, then, any little pushing of the nose still closer, however little, is bound to be felt keenly, and with the desired result. The strike will follow; thereupon, thanks to the publicity given to the strike, "attention will be called" to the region; and thanks to the promptness with which the militia is let loose to "stamp out the riot," investors, whose "attention has been called" by the strike, will be ready to invest in the concern. Thus a strike can be used for the purpose of "bulling" the market, and "booming" a State.

So sayeth Mr. Clayton C. Dorsey; and he ought to know; and his information should be no slight spur to "call attention" to the iniquities of capitalism, and redound to the "great benefit" of the Socialist Labor Party to speedily put an end to the infamous social system of to-day.

"JUST FOR A HANDFUL OF SILVER."

The following is the language with which a certain paper—nameless for a moment—justly castigates the outrage perpetrated in Panama by the American Panama Canal inciters of sedition:

> "And all for what? To aid a struggling people? To take a stand for freedom or republican institutions? To avert a danger? No: but just for a handful of silver."

And what may this paper be? It is the New York "Evening Post," an organ of the gold-standard, free-trade Democratic party. Leaving apart the peculiar blood-thirstiness of this paper against the working class, it is an uncompromising upholder of the capitalist or wage-slavery system of production. "And all for what?—

"To aid a struggling people?"—Can it be said that a social system under which the struggling working class has to submit to a lowering standard of wages and comforts, and under which the mortality in its ranks increases by leaps and bounds,—can it be said that such a system is in "aid of a struggling people?"

"To take a stand for freedom or republican institutions?"—Freedom, least of all republican institutions, cannot thrive where increasing masses are pauperized and rendered dependent upon an increasingly wealth-gorged and plundering minority. Freedom is predicated upon economic independence. Where economic dependence increases in depth and breadth freedom flees. And as to republican institutions, the warning of Madison is of force: Economic dependence needs bayonets to keep the dependent masses down: bayonets are no fit seat for the Goddes of Liberty.

"To avert danger?"—An increasing majority loaded down with increasing burdens of toil, suffering and sorrows, never has been a source of safety. The only redeeming circumstance in a commonwealth thus circumstanced would be a parallel amount of general knowledge to enable the masses intelligently and peacefully to pick their way out, and save the commonwealth the disastrous consequences of "Blindness Enraged." Such a redeeming circumstance would to-day be totally absent, thanks to the deliberate falsification of truth and even forgery of literature practiced by the mouthpieces of capitalism, the "Evening Post" at the head of the falsifiers and forgers. Where to-day knowledge exists, and to the extent that it exists, it is due exclusively to the Socialists,—the much reviled Socialists ,and reviled by the identical falsifiers and forgers.

Obviously, neither as aidful to a struggling people, nor as a promoter of freedom or republican institutions, nor yet as an averter of danger is capitalism upheld by the "Evening Post" and its congeners. What, then, is that done for?

"Just for a handful of silver!"

The Roman augurs, so runs the well-known story, never met on the streets of Rome but they secretly laughed to one another. What must not the guffaw be with which the pro-Panama Canal high-priests of capitalist brigandage now greet the hypocritical strut of morality indulged in by their anti-Panama Canal fellow "generation of vipers?"

PARTIAL TRUTH—ROBUSTEST FALSEHOOD.

On his way to the convention of the A. F. of L., Mr. John Mitchell allowed himself to be interviewed by the Philadelphia "Ledger." The paper reports the gentleman to have said:

> "Labor Unions must be kept apart from politics, since just as soon as they become political machines they must die.'

This statement is true, but only partially so. Being but a partial truth, it is a robust falsehood.

It is true that just as soon, at any rate, soon after the Unions represented by the Mitchells would become political, besides economic machines, they would die. Right here, however, the question springs up, What is the purpose of the Union? It is on the answer to this question that the Labor Movement divides in twain: it is only on the correct answer to the question that the Labor Movement can be re-solidified.

Is it the purpose of the Trades Union merely to resist capitalist encroachment? Is it its purpose to act merely as a brake on the downward slide of the working class? If that is a Trades Union's purpose, then, indeed, its aim must be to keep alive that which it resists. Unquestionably, Iago's occupation would be gone, the Union must die, and quickly too, if it were to adopt a manoeuvre—and the joining of politics to economics is such—by which the quietus would be promptly put upon the thing resisted. So long as the capitalist system is in force, there will be capitalist outrages to resent and resist by Labor. Capitalism implies the sentence pronounced upon Labor that it is an article of merchandise. Along with the sentence goes the degradation of the workingman. It happens, however, that the merchandise "workingman" differs from the merchandise "pork-chop" in that the former is a living human being, the latter not. Hence the iniquities of a lowering price and bad treatment, which, when placed upon the latter will meet with no "kick," when placed upon the former will inevitably, and rightly so, draw forth a "kick." Consequently, while capitalism lasts, "kicking" will be necessary on the part of Labor. Finally, seeing that the one thing to do, in order to remove capitalism, is to dislodge it from its political fastness, its hold on the public powers, it is obvious that united political, besides economic, action, by the working class, the overwhelming majority of the people, would not only stem capitalist encroachment but put an end thereto. Capitalism dethroned, the Union that had no mission other than to kick at the capitalist will, must die. It is a biologic principle that the organ that falls into disuse, shrivels, dies away. The merely "kicking" Union, having nothing more to kick at, is bound to lose the use of its kicking apparatus. As that apparatus was all there was of it, with its death that Union must die too. Nor can the consummation of the arrival of that day be too devoutly wished by every lover of his kind.

From the above, coupled with other sections of Socialist science, it follows that Unionism has other purposes besides those of "kicking" and "resisting"; it follows that there must be other Unions besides those that the Mitchells know of or care for. Those are the trades organizations builded with both a kicking or smashing and with a building up apparatus. Those are the organizations that realize the necessity of resistance, and at the same time are imbued with the knowledge that in them lies the future, that they, the organizations of their industries, must be the basis of representation in the Congress of the future, in the parliaments of a rational social order. And these Unions know something else, to wit, that this latter or building-up apparatus, is the essential part of Unionism. Will such Unions be "thrown out of business," will their "occupation be gone," would they die on the spot (or later) the moment that, having organized the working class of the land within their folds, they adopted the political manoeuvre of marching to the dethronement of the capitalist oppressor? Far from it! No doubt, the moment they set themselves upon that march, their merely "kicking" or "resisting" apparatus would begin to fall into disuse, IT would begin to die, and would soon expire. But that apparatus that was of their essence, their building-up apparatus, in fact, the germ of future society and civilization, the very soul and substance of Unionism, would then, and then alone, enter upon its period of life. Only then will it begin to live; now it pines.

Mr. Mitchell's views are illustrative of the rank he and his style of Unions take. The one and the other are arrayed on the capitalist side of the class struggle, where "kicking" is to be a permanency—with occasional political jobs and visions of cabinet offices for the modern "Plebs Leader," the Labor Leader or Fakir.

THE GERMAN INVASION.

C. W. Wellman, general manager of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Engineering Co., of Cleveland, O., has made public an interesting statement, one that reflects the conditions confronting American capital and labor and that is, consequently, worthy of consideration.

> "Germany," to quote Mr. Wellman, "is the one nation with which the United States really competes for foreign trade * * * The so-called American invasion is not what is worrying England or any other European country. It is the German invasion now. * * * Six years ago the American manufacturer could compete with Germany. To-day it is out of the question. Wages have doubled in that time * * * Before the United States can hope to regain her prestige as a power in foreign trade wages in this country must be reduced 40 per cent. Then, and only then, will we be in a position to compete with Germany."

That German competition in the world's markets is proving effective cannot be doubted. That this effectiveness is caused by the doubling of American wages is false. There has been no such doubling. The census figures of 1900 show a decrease of 2 per cent. in the wages of that year as compared with those of the year 1890. In addition, the same figures record an increase in production of 10 per cent. Thus, the decrease actually amounted to 12 per cent. Even in the recent attempts of Carroll D. Wright to show that, during "prosperity," prices and wages had increased in equal proportions, the figures given—17 per cent—though false, are far from showing a nominal ,much less a real, doubling of wages. No matter from what standpoint the figures given are viewed they do not show a doubling of wages in six years. Such doubling exists only as the work of an artistic imagination, inspired by capitalist interests.

The secret of the effectiveness of German competition, and, therefore, the necessity for a wage reduction on the part of American capitalism, is to be found in other causes than the alleged doubling of American wages. It is to be found, in a great measure, in Germany's development. Germany is no longer a collection of principalities and kingdoms that is being welded into a great empire. Germany is an industrial country which aspires to be a world power, an aspiration that, the Wellman statement shows, is nearing realization. Germany is noted for its progress in scientific technique as applied to production and distribution. Its technical schools and achievements are the models of the world. It is no accident that Germany produced the 130 miles-an-hour electric railway. Germany, stimulated by the entrance of the United States into the markets of the world, has adapted the trust form of organization, and is famed as a country of trusts, second only to the United States. Representative Littlefield estimates the number of trusts in this country at 793. According to the "Wall Street Journal," those of Germany number over 400. Three hundred of these are manufacturers', and 80, dealers' trusts. The manufacturers' trusts are affiliated with a national association, whose influence is reflected in German legislation and action, especially against the American trusts, particularly the Standard Oil Co. In Germany's development, stimulated by American competition and enforced by adaptations of American industrial organization, coupled with cheap and highly skilled labor, is found the secret of its competitive effectiveness.

"The doubling of wages" cry is merely a pretext to reduce wages in order to enable the capitalist class of this country to maintain the present rates of profit secured in the struggle now going on in the markets of the world. The Steel trust has already lead the way by reducing wages 10 per cent., and concentrating its works, i. e., displacing labor, in order to offset the reduced prices demanded by export trade and insure the payment of dividends. Thus the expansion policy of this country, which stimulated German development, is seen reacting on the working class of this country. "Prosperity," like everything else in capitalism, moves, as Marx demonstrated, in a vicious circle, and will so continue to move until capitalism is abolished. In the meanwhile the working men of the United States, having voted for "prosperity" with all its results, must now prepare to reap the harvest. Wage reductions are inevitable. They may not amount to 40 per cent., but it is evident that if the capitalist can secure that amount, secured it will be. At all events the reductions will exceed 10 per cent.

Workingmen, abolish capitalism with its "prosperity" and other frauds and swindles that it perpetrates on you. Inaugurate Socialism!

◆ ◆ ◆

At Chicago, employes of the Illinois Steel Company turned the hose on 1,200 laborers who clamored for work. The water cure for unemployment is about the best that capitalism has to offer just now.

The necessity for a good S. L. P. campaign in 1904 is reflected in the calls and correspondence of the sections throughout the country. The S. L. P. in 1904 will, as ever, be found battling bravely for revolutionary Socialism in the midst of the capitalist fray.

"The return to normal conditions" is going on with greater speed than the most pronounced exponent of the idea could wish for. According to Dun's Review, the total commercial failures for the week ending Nov. 14, in the United, are 283, against 246 last week, 253 the preceding week, and 241 the corresponding week last year. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for the first week of November are $4,235,582, against $3,363,972 for the corresponding period last year.

Reductions in wages are occurring all over the country. The great A. F. of L. is doing nothing to prevent them. It is powerless, despite Gompers' misleading utterances to the contrary.

The United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, Minn., has given a severe blow to the hopes of the trust busters in declaring that the Tobacco Trust is not amenable to the anti-trust laws, that tobacco is not a prime necessity and that the trust has a right to sell its tobacco to whom it pleases. This decision is also favorable to the Whiskey, Beer, Silk, and other trusts, manufacturing and dealing in commodities that are not regarded as necessities. The middle class dealers who bring such suits must learn that law reflects economic conditions, and as the economic conditions of this country are mainly trustified the law is consequently trustified also. The day of the middle class is gone, never to return

In a letter to his organization, James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, advises caution in the calling of strikes, owing to the falling off of trade. O'Connell does not seem to share Gompers' view that the pure and simple unions can and will fight the employers' attempts to reduce wages, or else his caution would have been unnecessary. He is able to distinguish the difference between a theory and a condition when he sees them.

A. F. OF L., A. L. U. AND S. T. & L. A.

The central feature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that distinguished the organization from any other trades organization then in existence, was its principle of the inseparable kinship of politics and wages. All the trades organizations recognized the necessity, at any rate the inevitableness of the trades union formation; with the single exception of the S. T. and L. A., however, none other advanced to the point that the solidarity of labor in the shop was worthless for progress unless the same solidarity was displayd at the ballot box.

Before, during and immediately after its launching, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was met with strong opposition; and the opposition has rather increased in virulence than diminished. Leaving aside the non-Socialist and the anti-Socialist adversaries, attention is here called only to that hostile element that protests and asserts its Socialism. What was its attitude? what its argument?

The hostile element that asserted its Socialist convictions declared that the theory of the S. T. and L. A. was perfect: without solidarity, labor solidarity at the ballot box, the solidarity manifested on the economic field could accomplish nothing lasting, let alone emancipate the working class. But, claimed this element, the way to bring that about, the way to join the two solidarities into one effective whole, is not to set up a new organization. A new organization, that element proceeded to argue, can not fail to enter into friction with the latter; the friction thus engendered is bound to ripen into conflict; the two will be calling one another "scabs:" the final result will be that, so far from solidifying, a new element of disintegration will have been introduced into the ranks of Labor. This hostile element decided to "bore from within." As there was only the A. F. of L. they stuck to or joined it. It is unnecessary in this article to cite the counter-arguments advanced by the S. T. and L. A. Suffice it to say that the anti-S. T. and L. A. opposition, that based its opposition on Socialist principle, virulently opposed the S. T. and L. A. The term that the opposition compressed its reasons in was the epithet "Union-Wrecker," hurled at the S. T. and L. A. and at the Socialist Labor Party. To start Unions in opposition to the A. F. of L. was to aim at "wrecking the Unions." Against that anathema was cried.

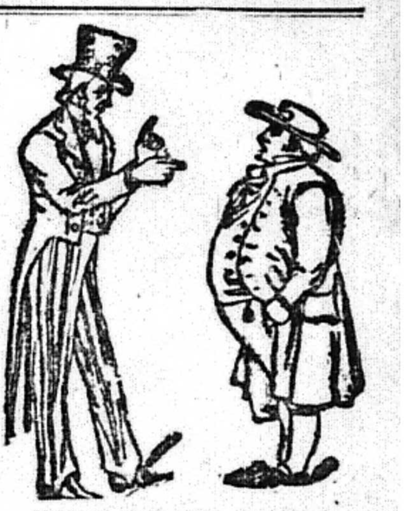
So far, so good, until the American Labor Union was launched in the West, and began branching out into the East. Here was an organization that, point for point, and in all general essentials, tallied exactly with the S. T. and L. A. Like the S. T. and L. A., the A. L. U. pronounced the A. F. of L. leadership hopeless; like the S. T. and L. A., the A. L. U. proved the A. F. of L. to be corrupt—the "American Labor Union Journal," organ of the A. L. U., down to its latest issues, teems with denunciations of the A. F. of L.; like the S. T. and L. A., the A. L. U. united politics with economics, altho' its politics were not those of the S. T. and L. A.; and finally, just like the S. T. and L. A., the A. L. U. is roundly denounced as "scab" by the A. F. of L. and as a "wrecker of Unions," and the compliment is returned by the A. L. U., just as it is by the S. T. and L. A. In short, all the reasons why the S. T. and L. A. was said to be opposed by an element that claimed to be Socialist were in existence for opposition from the same quarters to the A. L. U. But the opposition came not. On the contrary, that so-called Socialist opposition to the S. T. and L. A. heartily joined, supports and approves of the A. L. U.

These are facts. Do they present a paradox? Not at all. They illumine another fact, an important fact—the double faced and cowardly qualities of the alleged Socialist opposition to the "Union wrecking" S. T. and L. A.

The facts above drawn up expose the cowardice of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party: In the West where the A. F. of L. is not as strong as in the East, those make-believe Socialist revolutionists are not afraid to stand for S. T. and L. A. principles; in the East, however, where the A. F. of L. is stronger and where manly courage is needed, here the self-same make-believe Socialist revolutionists have not the courage of their convictions. They even shout with the fakirs by repeating their stupidities and slanders against the S. T. & L. A.; aye those "Socialist revolutionists" even go, as they did in New Orleans, the full length of supporting a Gompers for re-election.

The double-faced qualities of the said "Socialist revolutionists" appear from the aforesaid. The double-faced make-up marks their party Ichabod. A political party that has different principles in different latitudes, that in one latitude will run with the hares, in another hunt with the hounds—such a party may be anything it pleases, except a body that can solidify the working class, and lead it to emancipation; such a party lacks the fibre that makes history and marks epochs;—the fibre needed at this juncture. Such a party deserves contempt only.

And it is receiving advance doses of the full dose of contempt in store for and that will overwhelm it



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is very clear that the Socialist programme will go to smash against the moral sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Inasmuch as to the moral sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation.

U. S.—Confiscation? For instance?

B. J.—The Socialist will, for instance, tell you point blank that they mean to appropriate the railroads without indemnifying their owners.

U. S.—Supposing they did!

B. J.—That is confiscation, and confiscation is an immoral act! and no moral people like the American would countenance such a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)—What is the name of the Austrian village in which you were born?

B. J. (indignant)—Austrian village! I was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and you know it!

U. S.—Oh, I mean your father, in what Italian village was he born?

B. J.—My father was born in Boston, sir, near the Boston Common.

U. S.—Oho! Well, then, it must have been your mother. What Dago village does she hail from?

B. J. (very indignant)—Do you call Lynn a "Dago village?" You know very well she was born in Lynn.

U. S. (affecting embarrassment)—Well, I mean your father's mother or your mother's father. In what foreign village were they born?

B. J. (very haughtily)—I want you to understand that not only was I born here and my parents, too, but all my four grand-parents, and all their grand-parents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower extraction, and New England stock.

U. S.—Then you all descend from the neighborhood of where Bunker Hill Monument now stands?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Then you feel very proud about the American Revolution, do you not?

B. J.—Don't YOU?

U. S.—I do, most assuredly. And do you think our ancestors acted immorally on that occasion?

B. J.—Certainly not! Do YOU?

U. S.—Of course not. But will you oblige me by imparting to me a certain information after which my heart now yearns?

B. J.—With pleasure.

U. S.—How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him?

B. J.—Indemnity? ! ?

U. S.—Yes, my sweet preacher of sweet morality,—"indemnity."

B. J.—You must be crazy.

U. S.—Were not our ancestors moral?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Did not King George own these colonies?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And were they not yanked away from him?

B. J.—Certainly! And wasn't that right?

U. S.—You see, I am no "moralist;" you are the moralist. Tell me how much indemnity our ancestors paid King George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a people to take a thing without giving the owner indemnity is immoral. King George owned the colonies; they were taken from him; and our ancestors who did the talking were moral. It follows that they must have indemnified him.

B. J. remains stupefied.

U. S.—Hullo, there! The indemnity!

B. J. fidgets about.

U. S.—You don't seem to hear (yelling in his ear). The indemnity! The indemnity! How much indemnity did King George get?

B. J. (exasperated)—None! Hang you; none!

U. S.—And yet our ancestors were moral?

B. J.—Stop bantering me. Tell me how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it immoral on the part of our ancestors not to indemnify King George?

U. S.—No; it was not immoral. If they had, it would have been stupid. You don't indemnify the highway robber for the stolen goods you take back from him, do you?

B. J.—Nixy.

U. S.—Neither does a nation. The question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live? If they do, the railroads can be and must be appropriated, just the same as the colonies were without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the railroads and of all other machinery and land needed by the people never produced them. The land is nature's gift, the machinery is the product of the brain and

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

CAN THERE BE HARMONY?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Socialist (?) Party" people are very anxious to bring about harmony in the ranks of Socialism; providing, of course, that they be allowed for the future to have sole charge of the Socialist movement, and that the Socialist Labor Party gives up its position and goes over to them. Enclosed you will find my answer to two letters from Mr. S. M. Holman, State Secretary for Minnesota for the "Socialist Party." If you find it worth publishing it is what it is sent in for. B. E.

Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 30, 1903.

Mr. S. M. Holman, 11 Oak street, S. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of Oct. 4, informing me of the intended agitation tour for your "Socialist Party" of one Nicholas Klein, received, and it should have been answered long before this, but I have had so much to attend to besides my everyday work, which takes up my time from 5 a. m. till 8 p. m., that I have not gotten around to it. A second letter, of a more recent date, also received, and, since with the latter there was enclosed a stamped envelope for a reply, I guess I had better try to answer them both now. No, sir! Neither I nor any other S. L. P. man in this town can do your "Socialist Party" the favor of arranging meeting for it in this city, or entertain the speaker, should he come here; and from the following I hope you will gather our reasons for refusing to comply with your request.

In your first letter you say: "I know that you have been an ardent S. L. P. worker, but, perhaps you may think the time has arrived to bury our slight differences and work together for Socialism." Answer: It is rather interesting to hear, at this late date, of those very differences being "slight," which brought, in the first place, your party into existence, and, secondly, caused the Kangaroos to leave the S. L. P., for I fail to see, how men could go to work and organize a new Socialist party when there was one already in existence, just because of some differences so slight that you now ask us to bury them. By the way, supposing that those differences are, as you say, slight, would it be asking too much that you "Socialist Party" men, who have caused the whole rumpus, bury them yourselves and come over to the Socialist Labor Party, the only Socialist party where a true Socialist belongs.

But the fact remains, that the differences separating the "Socialist Party" from the Socialist Labor Party are anything but slight. Debs and his followers knew what they were doing, likewise the Kangaroos, when, the former got up the first edition of your many-named party, and the latter revolted against the S. L. P. It was the tactics adopted by the S. L. P. that they both objected to. The S. L. P. did not come into existence to help a lot of self-seekers, calling themselves Socialists, into office, but to fight for an as early as possible overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. And it consists of men with enough of worldly experience to know that a padded hammer may be all right for producing beautiful tones on some stringed instruments, but won't work worth a d—— to drive nails with. The S. L. P. hammer is not a padded one, to which many a numbscull, into which it has tried to drive some common sense, can testify. The biblical verse: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make ye free," would be a very fitting motto for the S. L. P., for this party "never withholds a blow at error, lest it make an enemy."

In your second letter you say: "I understand that you were identified with the S. L. P. and may be still, but do you not think that the time is ripe for all Socialists to get together and fight the common enemy?" Answer: All true, that is, fulfledged, Socialists are together already and their number is increasing just as fast as the other Socialists become fulfledged. But I understand what you mean. You mean, that the de facto Socialists and the self-styled or half-baked ones should make common cause against "the common enemy." Water and oil can as well make common cause against fire. If the fire be extinguished after a desperate struggle, it won't be the fault of the oil. To "work together for Socialism," should consist in something else than forming a mutual admiration party, from which, for the sake of the "domestic peace," all discipline is banished, and where every member can do as he pleases, providing, of course, that he gives in the chorus about "what a nice thing Socialism will be—ten thousand years from now."

There are plenty of workingmen in the Republican and Democratic parties who frankly admit that Socialism would be the right thing; but in their short-sighted selfishness they think they can best serve their own petty interests by remaining where the are. They "have cigars to sell," as one Buckeye cigarmaker expressed himself to me. And your so-called "Socialist Party," is in nearly the same category. It consists largely of self-seekers, who for the sake of their selfish interests dare not attack "the common enemy's" strongest bulwarks: the labor fakirs and their political Bull Pens (for voting cattle), i. e., the pure-and-simple labor unions. And yet that is not all; they will even sink so low—you know, if you give the devil the little finger, he will soon have the whole hand—as to seek, receive and accept the nomination for office from one or both of the capitalist parties; and by your party's, for the sake of "domestic peace," not daring to even say "Booh!" to their dickerings, and often openly endorsing or defending them, it puts the crown on the whole work.

The S. L. P., on the other hand, while anxious to gain as large a membership and number of voters as possible, sees the necessity of first making true Socialists out of them—not by sugar-coated phrases but by telling them the naked truth, both with regard to the capitalist class and its body guards of different kinds of fakirs and fake institutions and to their own short-sightedness for letting their selfishness fool them into situations and actions hostile to their class interests. And a member, who dares go against the accepted tactics of the S. L. P., is summarily dealt with and kicked out. So, here we can see the "slightness" (?) of the differences separating your party from ours. Your talk about their being "slight" proves one of two things: You either do not understand the question at issue between the two parties, or you imagine you can catch S. L. P. stalwarts on sugar-coated falsehoods.

The question at issue is, whether the work for Socialism shall consist in getting together and, Salvation Army style, fight "the common enemy" ("Brother Capital," as your labor fakir friends call him), with tambourines and other harmless weapons, or whether it is to get together and manfully attack him wherever he—or rather, his mercenaries of fakirs and fools (for it would be a very poor fight "Brother Capital" could put up without their aid) show their heads. I am sorry that you should have to wait so long for an answer, but hope that you will forgive me, especially as this answer, belated as it is, is more elaborate, and consequently will be found more satisfactory, than a short one, written in a hurry, could have been; and I consider it a duty to do a thing right if it is worth doing at all—whether it be the work for Socialism or answering letters.

A copy of this reply will be sent to The People for publication, and I trust that you will see to it that this correspondence is copied by your official organ—if you have one; for we of the S. L. P. love your misled and benighted rank and file and voters just as much as (if not more than) you people seem to love the stalwarts of the S. L. P.

Yours for Socialism by logical tactics.
Brent Eide.

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 5.

GOOD WORK IN KANSAS CITY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Following the work of Comrades Vaughn and Knight at this place, Comrade Pierson arrived a week ago, and meetings have been held every night that the weather was suitable, three meetings being held, at which books were freely disposed of and the leaflets eagerly sought for. The half hundred readers of The People which have been secured during the week will surely be the means of giving new life to the movement in this city, and we expect to keep up the good work all winter.

Yesterday (Sunday) noon Comrade Veal arrived from Colorado, and in the afternoon we held the most successful meeting of the season at Market square, Organizer Howard, Veal and Pierson being the speakers. About 200 wage slaves listened attentively for two hours, and were willing to stay longer. We sold all the books we had on hand, took five subscriptions for The Weekly People and the leaflets were eagerly gobbled up. A small crowd that was listening to an "Appeal to Reason" agent near by soon disappeared.

All the new readers are invited to visit our headquarters, Room 216, Sterling Building, corner Eighth and Grand avenue, which will be open every night and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Section Kansas City has again taken its position on the firing line, and will remain there until victory has been won for the working class. O. M. H.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9.

SECTION MESA CO., COLO., AGITATION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—We are glad to report another grand S. L. P. agitation meeting in Grand Junction, Mesa Co., Colo., held Sunday, Nov. 1, in the City Park.

We had thought it impossible to improve on the meeting held the previous Sunday, but to our surprise we had a much larger gathering. Every one present drank in the truth as Comrade Philip Veal, our State Organizer, delivered his address on the "Economic Evolution."

The "Daily Sentinel" of this place has been ranting and making all sorts of fun of Comrade Veal ever since his arrival in Grand Junction, in an effort to keep the people from attending the S. L. P. meetings. But the "Sentinel's" work was in vain, as is proved by the meeting before mentioned.

Veal was at his best, and, inspired by the big crowd, delivered a grand address, which winds up his work for this year in Colorado. He left the same night for Denver, where he will stay a day or two and then go on to his home in Illinois to mine coal for the winter and rest for the fight in 1904.

Comrade Veal says he has never seen a place where the economic development was less favorable to Socialism than in the Grand Valley, owing to certain natural advantages to the middle class that does not obtain in other parts of the country, making this a sort of ideal middle-class section. He was surprised, in spite of all this, that the sentiment for Socialism is stronger than in any other of the industrial centres of Colorado.

S. B. Hutchinson.

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 6.

KNOWS THE ENEMIES OF CAPITALISM WHEN IT SEES THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed was rejected by the newspaper to whom it was addressed. They allege it was on account of certain phrases such as crooks and decoy duck, but this seems to be a mere subterfuge, as we took four clippings from the Weekly, one the S. L. P. vote of last year, to them for insertion, and they refused to use them. J. H.

Leominster, Mass., Nov. 4.

[Enclosure.]

Leominster, Oct. 26, 1903.

To the Editor of the Enterprise:

Dear Sir—We have often seen communication from the Socialist Party in the press. I would like to say a few words in behalf of the Socialst Labor Party, the only bona fide Socialist party in the United States.

Since 1892 the Socialist Labor Party has been battling in this State. It took up the cause of the workingman; it set up the banner of working class interests; it called the thing by its name—Socialism; and, correctly, foreseeing that the day would come when, the issues then raised and despised having gained inevitable prominence through its propaganda, political crooks and adventurers, to say nothing of the old capitalist parties themselves, would set up imitation and decoy duck "Socialist" parties, the party accentuated its character by naming itself the Socialist Labor Party.

Under this name the party has since been known everywhere. During these eleven years its character for integrity of purpose, for uncompromising rectitude and for an undeviating course, and for unquestioned clear-sightedness, has earned for it the respect of every honorable observer, and the deep, malignant hatred both of the capitalist class and of the political crooks that infest the land. Under this name during all these years it has bled itself in the effort to reach the masses, held in the stupor of capitalist error, with its printed and word-of-mouth propaganda. The literature that it printed and set afloat is of the highest character and immense in quantity. The Socialist Labor Party's work has borne fruit. Thanks to its unterrified agitation, the cause of the working class, which is the same as saying Socialism, has wholly changed complexion. From being despised, the cause has become respected and has grown to be something to be proud of. Socialism can be no mushroom growth. Its growth must be like the oak's, slow, but sturdy.

Workingmen, cease to fight for any political party which does not represent your interests and your interests only. Those who live by fleecing you cannot favor a programme that will abolish such fleecing.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that the working class must achieve its own emancipation by overthrowing the capitalist class.

The Socialist Labor Party does not seek, nor would accept the endorsement of any other party, and it refuses to allow itself to be drawn aside from its unswerving fidelity to the cause of labor. It comes before you at this time to ask but one favor, and that is, that you think seriously over the situation that confronts you, knowing full well that when you understand the source of the misery that afflicts you you will quickly rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party to overthrow the vicious system of capitalism.

The power is in your own hands. Learn to wield it intelligently. A vote for Thomas F. Brennan, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, means a vote for freedom. S. L. P.

"THE MILLION VOTES" IN TROY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Owing to the fact that the City of Troy experimented with voting machines, we could not obtain the S. L. P. vote until the Board of Aldermen met as a canvassing Board. The returns show a healthy growth of the S. L. P. sentiment since the former municipal election. Then we polled 65 votes. This time it increased to 102.

The local election was red hot and, it is said, the gay and festive floater received as high as $15 and $20 for his vote. The surprise of the election was the vote of the S. D. P. They receiving 867, as against 72 at the last local election. The explanation is simple; the voting machine did more for bogus socialism than all the "boring from within" could have done from now to doomsday.

In the arrangement of voting, the S. D. P. knob was placed so that it was directly under the Democratic emblem, the star, and so, many of the unterrified, who have been accustomed for years to mark under the star on the blanket ballot, did the same on the machine, that is, pulled the knob under instead of opposite the star, and let it go at that; hence the apparent social revolution (Utopian Brand), in Troy, and the unrestrained joy of the kangs. Votes is the very breath of life of their organization, and, to quote from the pugilistic bogus socialist Nugent, who, to refute an article published in "The Troy Press," sent a communication to "The Evening Standard" stating "That it was but a natural conclusion that the large vote we got at the recent election was owing to our agitation through street meetings and distribution of literature."

They must be "coming their way" with a vengeance, when a brother of an ex-Mayor, and a well-known millionaire brewer, in one election district, acknowledged, before they reflected, that they had by mistake voted the S. D. P. ticket, with the result that now their friends are making life for them miserable with continuous guying.

It is said that, in one district where an agreement had been made between the Republican and Democratic inspectors to look when the floater voted, to see if he delivered the goods, that fourteen unfortunates who made a mistake in pulling down the knob, were turned down by the Democratic workers and received no dough, whereas there occurred the greatest wailing and gnashing of teeth that a class conscious worker has had the pleasure for many moons to hear. The greatest S. D. P. gains was made in the heavy Democratic wards, but in the future, it is probable that their fondest hopes of a million votes in Troy will be blasted, as the Mayor-elect has always been opposed to the use of the voting machines and, as he was elected by a small plurality and attributes the closeness of the contest to mistakes made in voting, it is more than probable the Trojan Democratic hosts will not be fooled again; and, if machines are used they will be a Democratic nature for the benefit of Democracy, and not the ones used to benefit the Republicans and enthuse the hysteric Kangs. M. D.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 13.

S. L. P. ACTIVITY IN MILWAUKEE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party in the Cream City are getting ready for the winter agitation. The Young Men's Socialist Club intends to hold a series of lectures, which will be very edifying. Comrade Minkley will speak at a mass meeting to be held on Nov. 21, at Lemke Bros.' Hall, 318 State street, under the auspices of the S. L. P. His subject will be "The Corruption in Municipal, State and National Government."

The Social Democrats are engaged in a hopeless wrangle among themselves. New brances, composed of the rank and file, are being organized in opposition to the well-known leaders of State.

Under the circumstances, every member and sympathizer of the S. L. P. should make it his or her business to help along the work of the S. L. P. Let every man do his duty. H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.

"WISHING" AS A BALM ON A SORE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The question the Socialist Labor Party joining hands with the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, for the common weal, seems to be causing much comment and worry among the bogus, or Volkszeitung Socialists. A few evening before election, Nov. 3, I happened to be conversing with some three or four of these "Socialists," or Kangaroos. They (the Kangaroos) told me that the moment De Leon dies they and all their push would join the S. L. P., and forming one solid phalanx, would then drive capitalism into kingdom come. These Kangaroos are simply waiting for De Leon to die, and they expect him to die any moment. They claim he has the heart disease, and may drop dead any time.

Oppertunist.

Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 12.

[Now as ever the reliance of the Volkszeitung Kangaroo is not in himself. He knows his own worthlessness. That is about his only good feature. His reliance is in Providence, and he is silly enough to imagine he can give Providence a helping hand by starting yarns. Hence he, Stahl, of the Stahl-Stiffs leading, got up the consoling yarn about De Leon's imminent death from heart disease. Like the moonshine Chiliasts of old, they have been alertly waiting for the wished-for event. De Leon authorizes us to assure our correspondent that, perambulating lump of accommodating altruism tho' he (De Leon) is, he does not propose to accommodate the Volkszeitung Kangs to quite that length.—Ed. The People.]

A VOTE THAT IS ILLUSTRATIVE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—As before stated, causes over which the S. L. P. had no control prevented us from securing a place upon the ballot, and the Kangs, or bogus Socialists, were jubilant.

However, their joy was turned into grief, as it has been demonstrated that their day is rapidly approaching the sunset. A glance at the vote polled in the past shows clearly that they will soon go the way of "the late lamented People's party."

At the various elections held in this city they polled continually a decreasing vote, as follows:

City election, February, 1902, 3,200.
County election, November, 1902, 1,825.
City election, February, 1903, 900.
County election, November 3, 1903, 658.

Of course, they are despondent, and have no excuse, as they cannot make the oft-repeated claim that their members "voted the S. L. P. ticket by mistake."

The Herald credits us with about 7 for the candidates of the S. L. P., and a man who is not identified with us in any way, but one who is in a position to see more than most men, told the writer: "If the Socialist Labor Party had not been deprived of the right of going upon the ballot it would have wiped the other Socialists out of existence."

However, we expect to enter the coming city election, and then we will see whether or not the above is true or false. Fraternally, Jere Devine.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 8.

DETERMINED TO DO THEIR PART.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Acting on the suggestion of Comrade Beldner, of Jamestown, N. Y., in The Daily People of Oct. 29, that every member pay 50 cents for six weeks in order to wipe out the debt on The Daily People plant, the members of Section East St. Louis have decided to do their part, whether the plan proposed accomplishes its aim or not. Enclosed find $13. Four members give $3 each and two sympathizers 50 cents each. G. S. Jenning.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 8.

A WORKING CLASS NECESSITY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find renewal of subscription to The Weekly People. The paper has come to be a necessity which I cannot do without. Long may it live to uphold the banner and pummel the enemies of the working class is the wish of

Tabor, Ia., Nov. 6 B. H. Williams.

THE SOCIALIST SHIP IN THE CAPITALIST OCEAN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The members of Section Columbus are not in the least disturbed at the falling off of a few votes throughout the country. We have not manned the Socialist ship with the expectation of riding a smooth, calm sea in a turbulent capitalist ocean.

The members of Section Columbus know that our vote will increase just in proportion as the laboring class mingles its thought with sound reading matter. That reading matter must be furnished him by whom? By every State Committee in the Union, putting a canvasser in the field.

Let me say right here, if a man can get ten new readers in a community where we are not established, and if these men are reliable, then a canvasser has done a good week's work.

Section Columbus is working hard to increase the circulation of the Weekly. In the last two months we increased our circulation from 31 to 53. Our vote did not fall off as it did elsewhere. Last year we cast 63 in the city, and this fall we cast 64.

To make a Socialist is a hard thing, but a constant hammering will complete the job. Let The Weekly People be the hammer. Don't get discouraged, boys! These are days that try man's patience. Forward, march! Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.

FRAUDS USE FRAUDULENT METHODS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The local Kangs have tried every means to pull over to them the vote of the S. L. P. They went so far as to advertise their meetings in the local press on one page as an S. D. P. meeting, and on another page as an S. L. P. meeting.

I inquired of the manager of the paper, asking him whether it was not a mistake to advertise an S. D. P. meeting under the name of the S. L. P. He told me that there was no mistake about it; that the Kangs had paid for it and that it was ordered to go in that way.

O. Beldner.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 13.

UTTERLY SUPERFLUOUS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—In the "Worker" of the 8th inst., I find three columns of valuable space taken up in an attempt of L. B. Boudin to extricate himself from the meshes that he got into by reason of his participation in the injunction suit therein referred to. But, alas! what a hopeless and unsuccessful task! The letter is characteristic of him and those of his calibre. Mr. Boudin makes statements which are all lies and deliberate falsehoods, and he knows it. I will now nail every lie, one by one, and show him up as he deserves.

He tries to delude the public by telling them that the duties of a notary are very simple, and his responsibility light. As a lawyer, he knows better. He knows that a notary is a sworn officer, who swears affiants to affidavits or takes acknowledgments. He knows that in the case of an affidavit he must see the person, and see the person sign, or the person must take on oath before him that he did sign, and that the affidavits are true. In the case of an acknowledgment, he must see the person and personally know the person signing the paper. He also knows that signing a person's name as a notary is a forgery, and Mr. Boudin to justify himself lays the charge of forgery (a five-year State's prison offense) at the door of a $5 per week clerk. Why does he not tell who the person is? By not doing so he is guilty of a crime, being an accessory, so we see plainly that he stands before us a criminal. His claim that "by force of habit his name was signed" is untenable, because, knowing his clerks as I do, I know that they know more than to take the chance of committing a crime for nothing. The papers I saw are the originals, and not copies, as all original papers are filed, and none others. That shows the liar that he is.

Mr. Boudin then describes how the wager happened to come about. That is as great a lie as his previous utterings. On the contrary, Mr. Boudin all the time was haggling about the terms of the wager, and protested that we misunderstood him, until he was forced to put up his money by reason of the fact that many of his own friends jeered him for backing out. This can be proven by the proprietor of the restaurant.

It is true I am not an attorney, but when I will be one I can safely say that I will not be one of the calibre of Mr. Boudin. Mr. Boudin says he does not know me. What fabrication! I dare him deny openly that at least ten times I was in his house, using his typewriting machine, and also walking with him to the East Side when we were bound to there from downtown. It is easy to see how he tries to justify himself by a tissue of lies.

Mr. Boudin says I was to come to his office at 3 p. m. of Oct. 30. Again a lie. The purpose for which he gave me his five sample signatures was that I should go there alone and decide as I felt was just. He vested me with absolute discretion to decide as I thought right. If I were to go to his office and then go to the court with Mr. Boudin, then what was the use of the sample signatures that he gave me?

When I visited Mr. Boudin's house on Oct. 30, and told Mr. Boudin he had lost the wager, he said: "What did you do with the check?" and I said I turned it over to Mr. Jager. He then got angry, and said he would not stop the check, but claimed that he would give me the cash and destroy the check, as he did not want any one to know of the wager. I told him I did not have the check, and that Mr. Jager had it. He asked me to get the check back, but I said I was powerless. He then said that I should never talk to him again if I did not get the check back and take cash. That shows how a MAN (?) loses a bet.

Mr. Boudin is now suing Jager and myself for $11. Even if he is successful, which I doubt, that will not establish the fact that the signature is not his, but he brings the action on the ground that the statute allows losers of bets to recover the sum lost from the stakeholder or owner, if he already has the money. That only shows that Mr. Boudin's letter is all fake and bluff to fool an innocent public.

I write this letter and ask to have it published, and beg of the readers who read the letter of Mr. Boudin not to be discouraged by its lying contents, and read my letter and judge which of them shows the whole truth.

Mr. Boudin will, I am sure, be defeated in his action, and I hope that in the future he will be more careful, and not try to defeat the truth and justice by simply showing his money, thereby imitating Kangaroo methods, but, will learn that the S. L. P. stands for truth and justice, at least in discovering a deceitful and useless Kangaroo. Very truly,

Nathan Folk, stakeholder.

187 Henry street, N. Y., Nov. 11.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter of September 3, 1901:

Previously acknowledged	$7,901 62
J. Martin, City..............	1 00
Burgholz and Hartung, election bet	1 00
G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill..................	13 00
Dr. Anna Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	25 00
Joseph Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
Otto Ruckser, Cranford, N. J.	3 00
Secretary Newport News, Va., per Ed. Schade, proceeds of sale of German Almanacs..	4 00
Total	$7,949 62

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

J. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Your answer to the "Communist" was correct; as to whether sufficient, the subject could hardly be exhausted in that small space. As to "Communist's" objections to Socialism, they reveal intellectual obliquity.

It is intellectual obliquity to attack "Socialist teachings" by quoting a disconnected passage. Socialism teaches that the wealth produced in the Socialist Republic cannot flow wholly into the pockets of the producers: a portion of that wealth must be withheld for wear and tear, for public works and establishments of public use, for the care of the infirm, etc., etc. Consequently, it is unfair to attack Socialism by quoting and interpreting literally the expression that every one will have the full fruits of his labor. This expression must be interpreted by the light of the teaching above quoted. So interpreted, the expression is correct. A man profits, not merely by the wealth he pockets, but by the surrounding comforts that he enjoys. Thus he does enjoy the full fruit of his labor under Socialism.

M. S., NEW YORK—What happened in France is this: After the "tactful" Kautsky resolution of the Paris Int'l Convention gave courage to the Millerandists to continue in their treason to Socialism, the several French Socialist groups that had federated together broke away again. On the one side remained the Millerandist bourgeois and "intellectuals," on the other stood the Parti Ouvrier Francais, the Parti Socialiste Revolutionaire and the Alliance Communiste. These three made a compact at Ivry, by which they constituted the "Parti Socialiste de France," also called "Union Socialiste Revolutionaire," each, however, retaining his own organization. At Rheims this year the bonds were drawn closer together, the separate bodies virtually giving up their separate national organizations.

T. J., NEW YORK—The essence of the S. T. & L. A. is the recognition of the inseparableness of politics and wages.

D. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Don't bother us with your Kang vote in this State. Your folks themselves have sense enough to take no stock in it. Up State it was mainly thanks to defective voting machines and other such transitory causes. The more you have this year the steeper your drop next year in the State. As to Massachusetts, it is a collapse. As far as information is gatherable from Ohio and Pennsylvania, you dropped there to. Just put cracked ice on your head.

E. J. D., WATERVLIET, N. Y.—The Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan of this issue covers the point quite extensively. What may remain uncovered shall be kept in mind to cover at proper time. You will find parts of the matter also covered by the Fourth "Canon" of the Proletarian Revolution in the second of the "Two Pages from Roman History, pp. 73-76."

"READER," MADISON, N. J.—The compliments are appreciated. But act complimented is natural. The S. L. P. stands four-squared to all the winds that blow.

H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Bebel's Dresden speech will be published in English when the official report of the Dresden convention arrives. The German newspaper versions of the speeches are not reliable or complete. It is for that reason that a contemplated review of the convention itself has not yet appeared in these columns. The report is expected any day.

T. D., TROY, N. Y.—Don't fret. Votes through defective machines are as good as any other votes polled by the Kangs. And they are worth no more.

D. L. B., RACINE, WIS.—There are more "Colorado letters" coming. The batch last week was but a starter. The next batch will have Senator Teller, writing on U. S. Senate stationary, soliciting passes for his cronies; and many more of that ilk. Use the stuff.

W. W., NEW YORK—Never bother about the man who meant to vote S. L. P. but erred through the Social Democracy's being on the third column, or through any such causes. So long as a man can err in his votes, he may as well "err." He is not yet the stuff that the S. L. P. is looking for.

P. B., NEW YORK—The date is unacceptable.

A. L., SEATTLE, WASH.—That furnishes one more illustration of the necessity of accuracy in definition. Of course, if it is essential to the definition of a Zionist that he holds there is no common interest among all nations, and that the Jews have a separte interest;—if that is of the essence of Zionism, no Zionist is fit to be an S. L. P. man. But we are not aware of that definition.

C. G. D., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The S. T. & L. A. has no label of any sort, for cigars or anything else. The S. T. & L. A. abolished the label at its last year's convention in Hartford. The step was taken on the ground that labels do not protect the workers but are used to boom the employer's goods. As such labels are a source of corruption. The Tobin label was used as an illustration in point.

D. C., CINCINNATI, O.—William Mailey's National Secretary shop should be called a national glass egg emporium shop. His 10,000 Kangaroo increase in Greater New York is such a glass egg. No truth in it. They increased their vote in this city by 2,000.

D. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—James F. Carey was elected councilman in Haverhill on the S. L. P. ticket on Dec. 8, 1897. On Feb. 17, 1898, he caused his section to secede from the S. L. P. On March 7, 1898, the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. demanded his resignation in obedience to the resignation blank which he signed to the Party and which his section held in trust for the whole party, and on the further ground, as expressed in said letter of the National Executive, that in view of his violation of the trust reposed in him it was certain that he was about to commit improprieties for which the Party refuses to be held responsible. He returned the letter, kept his office, and claimed that the S. L. P. was too small to have elected him, and that he was elected by the people. On Tuesday, June 16, 1898, Carey consummated his infamy by voting for a $15,000 armory appropriation. The next November he was elected to the Legislature. There his course was one of combined corruption and imbecility. When a judge violated his oath of office by the decision against the freight handlers Carey remained silent instead of moving the miscreant's impeachment; and so forth and so on, and he brought in, just like demagogic Republicans and Democrats, "labor bills" intended to be pigeon-holed. This year he was dumped. His affiliation with the corrupt bosses' organization of Tobin was too much to be swallowed. Boomer of your State, a member of Carey's party, well characterized him as a man who pursued policy rather than principle. Hence, his popularity in that concern.

O. S., COLUMBUS, O.; T. B., DETROIT, MICH.; M. M., DETROIT, MICH.; F. R., NEW YORK; J. A., OAKLAND, CAL.; W. E., CLEVELAND, O.; S. M. O., CHICAGO; B. B., BUENA VISTA, PA.; ANONYMOUS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; C. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.; W. E., ST. LOUIS, MO.; J. McM., NEW YORK—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 388½ Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

A meeting of the S. E. C. of Connecticut was held at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, Conn., Nov. 8, at 3.30 p. m.

Alfred Johnson, of New Britain, was in the chair. Roll call showed all delegates present, with the exception of delegate from Kensington, who appeared later in the session.

Minutes of last meeting, after a slight correction, were approved as read.

Correspondence:

From Daily People circulation department, advising in regard to advancing circulation of Party Press.

From A. Marx, of New London, reporting work and making suggestions in regard to Weekly People.

From members-at-large in Moosup, sending in $1.60 for dues and stating they have taken up the prepaid subscription plan and will send for a book of prepaid blanks in a few days.

Correspondence received was acted on in regular order of business.

Treasurer's report was laid over for next meeting.

State Secretary reports having arranged two meetings, with Italian speaker, at New Britain and Centerville, as per instructions.

New business:

Al. Johnson and Al. Gierginsky were elected a Weekly People Prize Committee, they to report a plan at next meeting.

Suggestions of A. Marx were discussed and found not practical, as the plan suggested has been tried before and brought no results.

After a general discussion of how to advance the agitation in the State, the committee adjourned.

E. Sherman, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. Y. S. E. C. was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Saturday, Nov. 14, Comrade Ebert in the chair. Letters from J. T. B. Gearrity, Rochester, N. Y., and P. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y., relative to organization work, read and acted on.

Consideration of agitation work for 1904 was gone into, and laid over for future action.

The financial report for October shows receipts to be $126.45; expenditures, $74.03; balance on hand, $52.42. Report accepted.

Adjournment followed.

D. Ferguson, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Special meeting Massachusetts S. E. C., Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, was called to order by the chairman, John R. Oldham. John F. Coyle, elected secretary pro tem. All members present but Berry, who was excused, as he was absent on agitation tour, and Chester, who was absent through illness. Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

Communications from Labor News Company, and from Daily People. Laid on table for new business.

From Section Lowell, stating that $21.65 had been subscribed for Carroll Defense Fund, and asking that cost of Comrade Carroll's defense, which was $35 for counsel fee, be acknowledged in Party press. The request was complied with.

Bill from Berry for printing for $2; office supplies, $3.50. Ordered paid. From Stevens for telephone charges, $6; ordered paid. From financial secretary for postage, 31 cents; ordered paid. Voted to indorse the action of the financial secretary in sending $50 to Labor News Company on acount. Bill of Labor News Company, dated Oct. 29, for $85, ordered paid.

Report of committee to draft protest to N. E. C. taken up for action, and the following protest ordered sent to N. E. C.:

"Comrades: The S. E. C. of Massachusetts desires to enter a protest against the way in which the New York Labor News Company printed our State document, as they put in matter which was not authorized by this committee, and was entirely unsuitable for an S. L. P. document.

"This committee also wishes to protest against the way in which the editor filled up The Daily People with matter which should not be in it. For instance, the interview with Comrade Brennan, which was copied from the Boston Globe. The committee suggests that the better way to do would be to print extracts from standard works on Socialism."

The secretary was ordered to bring the matter of the municipal campaigns before the Section, he to see an attorney; and for Section to use nomination certificates whenever possible, but where that cannot be done to go on by way of nomination papers, and to have as complete a ticket in the field as possible.

John F. Coyle, Secretary Pro Tem.

CALL FOR PRESENTS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary calls upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to make the Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with The Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace, the success that it merits.

All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send the same to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Additional presents for the bazaar and fair for the benefit of The Daily People, at Grand Central Palace, on Thanksgiving Day, have been received, as follows: A. Francis, New York, beautiful rattlesnake skin, five feet long; snake killed by Joseph Scheuerer, of New Rochelle, after desperate struggle; J. Ferond, New York, fine canary bird; Mrs. Touroff, New York, 14 fine pin cushions, 4 doilies, head rest, 1 pine needle sofa pillow; Connecticut State Committee, S. L. P., elegant embroidered sofa cushion; Gage Popper, New York, 7 fine panel pictures; Miss Clara Weinberger, milk pitcher, china match holder, book; A. Francis, New York, fine brass bird cage; H. Mittleberg, New York, superb oil painting, two fine vases; Eugene Fisher, two fine Japanese teapots, four Japanese cups and saucers, one tray, cream tray, 5 milk pitchers, 2 sugar bowls; M. Kowarsky, New York, beautiful cuckoo clock; A. Moren, New York, fine burnt-wood checker-board; A. Sater, big fish cut; W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs, Colo., 12 pairs sleeve-holders, two dozen aluminum thimbles, 12 packages of fine needles, 4 pocketbooks, 12 watches, 6 dozen belt and shirt holders, 12 chain charms, 12 scarf pins, 12 breastpins; Mrs. Kuhn, Brooklyn, elegant crochet woollen petticoats; Maria Haggerty, Butte, Mont., $10 in cash; Patrick O'Rourke, Butte, Mont., $20 in cash.

Carl Held, New York, box of fine cigars; Mrs. Joseph Ehret, Staten Island, N. Y., two fine embroidered hand-made aprons; Fred. Frankel, book; Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, set of books; Miss Pauline Weiss, New York, elegant quilt; Unknown, nine splendid autograph books and 14 fine small album books. L. Abelson, Organizer,

2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Note.—Solid brass plummet, credited in the last acknowledgements to J. T. Remley, should have been credited to Section Indianapolis, S. L. P.

COLUMBUS, ATTENTION!

The sixth anniversary dance and social of Section Columbus, Ohio, S. L. P., will be held at Buckeye Hall, 71 1-2 East State street, on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Admission, 15 cents.

The committee urges the co-operation of the readers of The People in Columbus in making this affair both a financial and a social success. The Party here requires funds to liquidate debts and carry on propaganda work, so that those who attend will not only be afforded an opportunity to spend a pleasant evening, but also help along a good cause.

Entertainment Committee.

CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

Grand Concert for the Benefit of The Daily People.

The "Socialistische Liedertafel" will give a grand concert and theatrical performance for the benefit of The Daily People at Germania Hall, Erie street, near Woodland avenue, on Sunday, November 22, commencing at 8 p. m. sharp, and followed by a grand ball. An elaborate programme will be rendered, as follows:

1. Overture ....Boehm's Orchestra
2. "Aufgewacht" German choir, by Rohrbeck
   Socialistische Liedertafel.
3. Alto solo: "O Dry Those Tears," by Del Riego
   Miss Grace Newton.
4. Piano solo..Miss Emma Zimmermann
5. "Vor dem Sturm" ("Before the Storm"), German Choir, by A. Scheu
   Socialistische Liedertafel.
6. Quartette, selected (rendered in English). Schiller Quartette.
7. Basso solo, "Love Sorrows."
   Mr. J. Gallagher.
8. "Tief in Staub und Moder," German Choir ....By A. Scheu
   Socialistische Liedertafel.
9. "Der Nachtwaechter von Pimpelshausen"
   (The Nightwatchman of Pimpelshausen).
   A musical farce in one act, by H. Bernauer.

Cast:

Michael Kruegel, inkeeper—..E. Hauser
Kathe, his daughter......Clara Alzuhn
Felix Holzer, forest keeper....W. Kruse
Donnersberg, actor........Rich. Koeppel
First peasant ....L. Hauck
Second peasant ....H. Stieg
Peasants and guests.

Comrades, you can see by this programme that an enjoyable time is in store for you. We sincerely hope that every reader of The Daily and Weekly People in Cleveland will be present at this concert, as it is given for the benefit of the only Socialist daily paper in the world published in the English language. Tickets are 25 cents a person, and can be had from all comrades and at the office of Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Champlain street, third floor. Come one, come all, and enjoy yourselves among men of your own class and political faith. The Committee.

BUFFALO LADIES

To Aid in Work of Getting Rid of Party Printing Plant Debt.

The Buffalo Ladies' Daily People Club, in order to assist in securing for the S. L. P. an unencumbered printing plant, has arranged for a progressive pedro and hop, to be held this Saturday, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street.

Handsome prizes will be given and a general jolly time is expected. Every friend of the Party is expected to be present, and to bring family and friends along. Tickets, including refreshments, 15 cents.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOME-STRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Section New York—Henry Kuhn, $5; M. Solomon, $3; S. Moskowitz, $3; W. Lipschitz, $5; John Lindgren, $3; A. M. Scherzer, $2; E. C. Schmidt, $5; Benj. Bomstein, $5; F. Benke, $3; H. Benke, $3; H. D. Duetsch, $3; George Abelson, $3; Matt. Lechner, $5; A. and S. Moren, $5; J. Scheurer, $5; G. Ollendorf, $1; A. Orange, $1; M. Moskowitz, $1; A. E. Pierson, $3; C. A. Hotgersson, $3; Otto Barthel, $2; F. Isler, $1; B. Widen, $1; Joseph Reilly, $3; Joseph Davidovitz, $1; F. Frankel, 50 cents; L. Perl, $1; D. De Leon, $3; J. L. Brennan, $2; H. Weibert, $1; L. Abelson, $1; E. Moonelis, $1; G. Popper, $1; John Donohue, $3; T. Walsh, $1; H. Fradkin, $1; J. E. Dietrich, $1; A. F. Anderson, $5; Olof Sherrane, $5; A. Sater, $5; John Kelly, $5; Isidor Reiner, $1; William Heyman, $1; J. Plomondon, $2; J. J. Murphy, $3; H. Knoblock, $1; D. Baum, $1; S. Smilansky, $1; A. Gilhaus, $1; A. Johnson, $3; S. Spiess, $3; E. Baldwin, $1; C. C. Crawford, $5; E. Fischer, $5. Total, $130.50.

MEETING SECTION PROVIDENCE.

The regular section meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminister street, on Sunday, November 22, at 2:30 p. m. As this is the first meeting of the 1904 campaign, all members should be present.

James McGuigan, Organizer.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM.

This Sunday, Nov. 22, at 3.15 p. m. sharp, Mr. M. E. Adams, a young worker in the University Settlement movement, will speak before the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. The subject is: "The History of Child Labor Legislation."

As usual in the discussion that will follow, the S. L. P. Comrades will discuss and criticise the philanthropic and middle class reform movement from the revolutionary working class standpoint.

Since admission is free to all, and you can spare a couple of hours on a Sunday afternoon, you have no excuse for staying away and depriving yourself of an opportunity to learn something that you, as a thinking workingman, should know. On the contrary, you should make a point of coming every Sunday, and bringing friends along.

IN MISSOURI.

The Efforts Being Made to Extend S. L P. Agitation.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The following circular letter, addressed to members friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P., will show what is being done to extend S. L. P. agitation in Missouri. (There should be a good response):

"Headquarters Socialist Labor Party,
Section St. Louis, 307 1-2 Pine St.,
"St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1903.

"Dear Sir—Presuming that you are sufficiently interested in the movement for the abolition of the capitalist system and the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery to assist in that movement in a practical manner, we call your attention to the fact that we have begun a systematic propaganda through the State of Missouri.

"We have had two members of the Socialist Labor Party (Messrs. J. T. Vaughn and E. W. Knight) on the road for four weeks. They have held meetings and disseminated our literature in St. Joseph, Kansas City. Sedalia and Moberly under our direction.

"We now wish to follow up their work, by sending a member over the same field for the purpose of getting subscriptions for the Party press. For this purpose, we have engaged Comrade Charles Pierson, who has rendered such efficient service in the State of Illinois the past six months.

"To keep up this active propaganda, funds are required.

"The members of the Socialist Labor Party have responded manfully to every call, not only for local and State agitation, but for national agitation as well. We are but wage workers, depending upon our daily wages and exposed to all the vicissitudes of the capitalist system of production; therefore we respectfully submit that, inasmuch as the Socialist movement is in the interest of the entire wageworking class, it is no more than fair that YOU, if you are a class-conscious wageworker, render substantial assistance in the propaganda and agitation now being carried on by Section St. Louis of the Socialist Labor Party.

"This movement cannot be carried on by wind alone. It takes money to get out literature; our men on the road must be fed and housed and railroad fare must be paid.

"We have in the past year distributed over 100,000 leaflets and more than 30,000 copies of our official organs, besides several hundred pamphlets, disposed of at a mere nominal price.

"We are still in the field, fighting in the interest of our class. WILL YOU HELP US?

"Yours for the freedom of the wage slave, Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party."

"Send all contributions to E. C. Dieckmann, 20 S. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo."

GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, was held Saturday, Nov. 7, 8.30 p. m., 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, S. Winauer; vice-chairman, S. Donath. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

One new delegate was elected. Fourteen new members were admitted.

Ten members were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee on Thanksgiving Day at the festival for The Daily People in Grand Central Palace, as follows: Adam Moren, John Donohue, S. Moshkowitz, S. Winauer, A. Ruhnke, F. Brauchman, P. Fisher, J. Brennan, C. Merz, J. Graham.

The Auditing Committee reported on the March Daily People Festival as follows: Receipts, $1,366.83; expenses, $668.60; paid to Daily People and Section New York, $698.23; total, $1,366.83. Report received.

In the case of the propositions submitted by Section Providence, R. I., S. L. P., it was decided that Section New York cannot indorse the propositions, as it considers them impractical and illogical.

E. C. Schmidt was elected to succeed Henry Kuhn as a member of the Credential Committee.

L. Abelson, Henry Kuhn and A. C. Kihn were elected a committee to arrange a mass meeting of Party members in New York and vicinity.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

Comrades:

The State Executive Committee of Massachusetts has decided to keep Comrade Carroll, State Organizer, on the road until January 1st, when the party in the State having voted for a salaried secretary, who will act as organizer also, the latter will take hold and carry on the agitation.

Now, it will be necessary for the comrades to fall to and continue the work that has already been done to arouse the members of the working class out of the lethargy into which they have fallen. And it must be evident that it is also necessary to have funds to carry on the agitation, also to pay the salary of the organizer-secretary.

Let us hear from you more frequently than heretofore in the matter of the subscription lists sent to you for the organizer's fund. Don't forget all about that; the comrades have not responded as they should have, and, as a consequence, Boston and Greater Boston have had to bear the brunt of the financial burden.

Let us not let up, comrades! 1904 is almost upon us, and you must realize what it means to us of the S. L. P. Let not the fact that the capitalists are again in the saddle deter us. On with renewed vigor!

Comrades, roll up your sleeves and to work, to work, for it is only by hard, persistent work that we will build up the party in the State and nation. Build up your sections, carry on house to house canvass, and all other means of agitation you can. Don't forget to push the party press, that beacon of enlightenment to our class, and by the time the campaign of 1904 is on we will be in good fighting trim all along the line.

Remember, we expect some financial assistance on this end, if we are to go ahead. So do what you can, and let us hear from you soon. In sending in donations or other moneys for agitation in Massachusetts, send same to the undersigned: Wm. H. Young, 20 Ottawa st., Roxbury; Dyer Enger, 1196 Tremont st., Roxbury, Treasurer; Edgar E. Chester, 2556 Massachusetts ave., No. Cambridge, Cor. Secy.

State Agitation Committee,
Massachusetts S. L. P.

LECTURE ON THE PARTY PRESS.

In view of the fact that Section Rensselear County has arranged to have Comrade Daniel De Leon deliver a lecture on "The Party Press," at Troy, N. Y., December 10, 1903, District Alliance No. 22 indorses the action of Section Rensselear County and requests that members of this district give their aid to make this lecture a grand success.

Chas. B. Gyatt, Secretary D. A. 22.

S. T. & L. A. NOTICES.

MEETING OF D. A. 17.

D. A. 17 held a very enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, in Textile Hall. Delegates from L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass.; L. A. 385, and 404, Woonsocket, R. I.; L. A. 206 and Section Providence, S. L. P., were present.

All delegates reported an increase of membership in their respective locals during the last quarter.

Comrade Daniel Wade reported that L. A. 368, of Plymouth, Mass., which had recently suffered a total loss of all its property by fire, had secured new and commodious headquarters.

Thomas J. Powers and Peter McDermott, of L. A. 206, Olneyville; Charles E. Hughs, L. A. 385, and Miss Melina Morine, L. A. 404, Woonsocket, R. I., were elected delegates to the annual convention of the S. T. & L. A.

A committee of three was elected to push the work of organizing the textile workers.

The next meeting of D. A. 17 will be held on Nov. 21, at the same place.

Thomas J. Powers, Organizer.
Olneyville, R. I., Nov. 2.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

The week ending Saturday, November 14, was the banner week for subscriptions. Five hundred and three subscriptions for the Weekly People were received. This is a record breaker, and is eighty-three over the high-water mark of two weeks ago. Let the record be broken every week. Make the number one thousand a week. It is possible to reach that number. We must reach it in order to make the compaign of 1904 effective.

The fact that $139.25 worth of prepaid blanks and postal cards were sold during the week is an indication that the circulation of the party press is going to be pushed more than ever before. Take hold and help.

A sympathizer in Butte, Montana, sends in a list of 142 subscriptions for the Weekly People. This is the largest single list ever received within the recollection of the circulating department. It will go a long way towards making our movement understood in Butte.

Comrade Pierson sends in thirty-six weekly and sixteen monthly subscriptions. This is part of his week's work in Kansas City, Mo. He also held a number of street meetings and sold forty-eight books.

Those who have sent in five or more subscriptions for the Weekly People are as follows: Leon La Coate, New Orleans, La., 9; H. Warlett, Schenectady, N. Y., 9; J. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., 8; Aug. Schroeder, Denver, Colo., 8; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 8; Jos. Moffett, New Bedford, Mass., 7; C. E. Hagar, St. Louis, Mo., 7; C. F. Perkins, Fieldbrook, Cal., 6; J. D. Carlson, New Britain, Conn., 6; M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., 6; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 6; Wm. O'Brien, Dublin. Ireland, 5; 34th A. D., New York, N. Y., 5; A. Lingenfelter, Chicago, Ill., 5; Alex. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal., 5; Adolf Vikstrom, Boston, Mass., 5. For the Monthly People: E. Kuelmar, St. Paul, Minn., 24; Adam Marx, New London, Conn., 30. Total, 104.

Isolated members and sympathizers are often at a loss to know how they can best help along in the party's work. Yet, they can make themselves exceedingly useful if they go about it the right way. Send for the mailing list in your town, then visit each reader and interest them in the work of circulating the party press. Organize a press club, meet regularly, map out the work, have something to do for each, learn how to work together, build up circulation and thus pave the way for a party section that will last, because composed of material that has gone through the mill and is in thorough touch with the party's work. Try it.

Remember the prepaid postal cards that are good for yearly subscriptions. Ten cards for five dollars. They are ready to be dropped in the letter box for mailing as soon as the subscriber's name and address is written on the back.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

During the winter months, the literature of the party, its leaflets, pamphlets and books, should be put in the hands of the workers, who have then more time to read. Now is the time to scatter the seed which will produce the crop of votes for 1904. During the hurrah campaign, which will come with the warmer weather, the capitalist parties, having the most money, can capture the attention of the workers; but now the field is clear for Socialist Labor Party agitation. The orders for literature since election day show that the comrades have started the ball rolling in good earnest, especialy on the Pacific coast.

Sections holding lectures and agitation meeting during the winter season should not neglect to sell books and pamphlets at the meetings.

The Labor News Company is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of books. Comrades who are thinking of making Christmas presents to friends or family, will find that we can furnish the same at a price below that of the small book stores of the smaller towns.

We call attention to our bargain list of Socialist books:

Silver Cross, by Sue, 35 cents; Communism in Central Europe in the Middle Ages,—Kautzky, $1.50; The People's Marx—Gabrielle Deville, $1.

Get a lithograph of Marx for 25 cents and have it framed, and make yourself a Christmas present.

THE S. L. P. VOTE.

BRIDGEPORT RESULTS.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 10.—The result of the election here was 68 straight S. L. P. votes and 20 pasted with Mulvihill, the "Labor Democrat," on. The bogus Socialists had 125 straight and 45 pasted. This is an awful blow to them, as they claimed they would have at least 600. They had men at all the polling booths from opening to closing of the polls.

During the last week of the campaign we had Comrade Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn, Mass., with us. He delivered speeches every evening, and once at noon at a factory, upon all occasions striking straight out at the corrupt labor fakirs and pointing out the folly of supporting such men as Mulvihill.

But the "Socialist" party? Well, they kept quiet, not even holding a single meeting to explain their position, except one in a hall, at which, by actual count, there were not thirty strangers present.

Oh, dear, no; it would not do to scare the union vote by attacking the Mulvihill labor fakirs like O'Niel and Bissonette, both of whom worked hard to get out the union vote for Dennis, who, by the way, says now that he was not a labor candidate. And yet the poor, bogus Socialists drop down from over 300 votes to 170.

WORK AND VOTE IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Mayville, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Eight votes were cast for the S. L. P. at the last election, 5 for the S. D. P. In the county (Chautauqua) we polled 166 votes, against 98 in 1902. The S. L. P. received votes in 40 of the 69 voting districts.

I am hustling for subs. for the Monthly People and the Weekly People. A number of the "boys" here are getting interested in Socialism. Will soon have a Section. P.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., VOTE.

Watervliet, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The S. L. P. polled 66 straight votes here at the last election. Vote last year was 73.

VOTE IN ONEONTA, N. Y.

Oneonta, N. Y., Nov. 8.—S. L. P. vote in this town is 13. S. D. P. received 12.

ORANGE CO. OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Complete and official S. L. P. vote in Orange County is as follows: D. De Leon, Judge Court of Appeals, 117; E. Gidley, Assembly, 1st District, 68; James McGarrey, Sheriff, 103; Adolph Murdell, County Clerk, 103; John Royle, Dist. Attorney, 107; A. Weinert and H. Bottjer, coroners, 109 and 108 respectively.

VOTE IN PASSAIC CO., N. J.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 11.—The vote in this city for Mayor is: Jacob H. Schmitter, S. L. P., 215; Neustadt, "S. P." (Kangaroo), 207. S. L. P. vote in county is as follows: R. Berdan, sheriff, 221; J. C. Butterworth, Senate, 219; A. Rauer, Assembly, 257.

LOUISVILLE, KY., VOTE.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—A. Schmutz, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, polled 294 votes in Jefferson County, an increase of 30 over last year.

OHIO RETURNS.

Columbus, O., Nov. 13.—The official canvass of votes cast in Cuyahoga County gives the S. L. P. 472 votes for John D. Goerke, candidate for Governor. Last year the S. L. P. polled 673 votes. The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party received 1,447 votes, against 2,190 in 1902, a drop of 33 per cent.

In Franklin County, Goerke received 77 votes.

ONE DAY'S WAGES FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$228 30
J. Sanderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	3 00
Total	$231 30

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

manual labor of the working class, stolen from them by the capitalist class. To take this property is but to restore it to its owners. The same commonsense—and morality is always on the side of common sense—that caused our ancestors to yank the colonies out of the clutches of the British Crown without indemnity, will guide our people to vote themselves into power and to legislate the land and the capital back into their own hands. The immorality lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's heritage and are now seeking to keep it

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